REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 6, 1874.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

the 10th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. ROSKELL, R.N.R., will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

either direct or by ance by rail or

age to Messa- to 10 A.M., in ipment.

SALE OF PROVISIONS.

SDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. l Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the risk of Mr. Rahimtoola Talab.

57-158—2 Cases Crosse and Blackwell's

Cases Huntley and Palmer's Com-

es Edward Pine's Oilmanstores, ig's Extract, Sardine Opening ce, and Salad Oil.

Cases Keiller's Peppermint

ases each, 4 jars, 14 lbs.

PROPERTIES AT PAREL. JEE PATELL TANK ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. e premises, the undermen- Mortgage Verejee Khetsey, Mortgagor Jewrai Mucoon- Sale given in the Indenture December, 1867:—

y of July, inst., at 4 P.M.:— es and tocca laid together nd two lane outhouses stand- on the east side of Bhoywada without the Fort of Bombay, ains by admeasurement 12,121 ssed under No. 1, and register- n ground under Nos 19 and 20, er No. 158, and bounded on the ate Harrichund Mowjee, on the groun d of Sookeet Patell Agree, public passage, and on the south older Keesowjee.

10th instant, at 4 P.M.:— ground together with the messuage, reon, situate in Amrolee, on the Tank 2nd lane in the sub-distric Fort Bombay, which said piece meat 775 square yards, or th the books of the Collector of chund, on the west by the said Cawasjee n the north by the house of Mowjee H. w by the property of Shree Jeevunjee

ulars and conditions of sale, apply to the

ERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

DAY, the 11th July, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAW- will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

0 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares, ex ship n small convenient lots to suit the requirements of rs.

a quantity of Mill-sawn Timber in well-assorted lots suit- or many varieties of work and in lots to meet the require- ts of small as well as large purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of July, instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, to close account:—

1 class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LATE JOHN CONNON, Esq., AND OF THE LATE JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from The Administrator General, to dispose of by Public Auction, the Valuable Libraries, belonging to the Estate of the dec ased Gentlemen, abovenamed. The sale will be held on the 1st Floor of the Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July instant, and on the following days, until the whole is completed, commencing at 1 P.M., and closing at 5 P.M. Mr. Connon's Library comprises about 800 books, mostly relating to Law and Mr. Taylor's about 600 books to Commerce and General Literature.

Catalogues with full particulars will be ready, in a short time, when the books will have to be seen, by the Intending Purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Bai Jerb i, widow of Nanabhoy Framjee Davur, Esq., viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 2502 square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the 2 messuages or dwelling houses or Bungalows, and outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the Public Road, leading from the Town to the Light House, in the subdistrict of Old Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and the messuages and Bungalows assessed under Nos. 31, 32 and 33 and bounded on the east by the Public Road above described, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the property of Cosmo Joseph De Souza, and on the south by the property of Curseljee Ruttonjee Chiah, these premises have been leased to Mr. P. Byramjee, a monthly rental of Rupees 225, and are occupied by him and his sub-tenants Mr. Vogal and Mr. Mackenzie.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of the title deed and plan, applic tion may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

To close account, a few barrels Belfast hams in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb. Will be sold retail.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th July 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH for THIS EVENING is LAWYERS and BANKERS versus THE REST.

W. M. TENNENT, Honorary Secretary.

CLARETS.

	Cash Prices.	Quarts.	Pints.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	Excellent Cup or...	0 8	...
PETIT MEDOC	Breakfast Wines ...	12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior	...	15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine...		20 0	...
CHATEAU LA ROSE	Super ailer.	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	dinner Wines	30 0	16 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

COCONADA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

ARRIVAL OF A CHOICE SELECTION PER RAIL, FOR THE MONSOON, PREPARED FROM THE MILDEST TOBACCO.

Many years' experience has decided that the LUNKA or COCONADA TOBACCO is the most suitable Smoking during the present season, being less susceptible to damp, and attracting less moisture than the Trichinopoly, or other Indian Cigars. A free easy Smoke is always ensured.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
BURMAHS.
SEDANS.
OFFICE.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF THE FOLLOWING RARITIES:

IMPERIALOS, in Boxes of 125, per Box Rs.				21
VEGUEROS	do.	do.	do.	,, 18
CABALLEROS	do.	do.	do.	,, 17
LONDRES	do.	do.	do.	,, 9
CAVITE ESMERADO, per 100			do.	,, 9

ALSO A CHOICE STOCK OF NOS. 1 AND 2 CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

CAVITE AND FORTIN BRANDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. YEDDO, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Yeddo.

Bombay, 4th July 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Treasurer's Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS. (PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TO GYMKHANAS, CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have now LANDED their annual parcel of CRICKET KIT, which is of the same *superior quality* that has characterized former supplies.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen .....Rs. 10 0
Pints ..... ,, 5 8

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, Per Case ..Rs. 40
Pints, ,, ,, .. ,, 42

D. S. KEMP & CO., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE NEW EUROPEAN FRUIT & AMERICAN VEGETABLE, FLOWER & FARM SEEDS HAVE just arrived, all perfectly fresh and of the growth of 1874. The American Seeds are from in the world.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE.

All orders for Rs. 5 and upwards will be sent to any postal station in India postage free, and without any charge for packing, except beans, peas, mustard, farm, fruit seeds, and seeds sold by weight.

When stamps are sent, one anna per rupee should be added, thus, if you want Rs. 5 seeds and send stamps to pay for them send Rs. 5-5-0 worth.

We never guarantee seeds, if they fail we are not responsible. This is the FIFTEENTH year of our importing seeds, and excepting one year, which we made good, they have given very great satisfaction.

Terms—CASH.—In the absence of a remittance, we regret we are unable to attend to orders.

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.

FRUIT SEEDS, PIPS OR STONES.

Per packet of each kind, 4 Annas.

1. Almonds, the ordinary kind. 2. (The Princess or soft shell variety). Apple pips. 3. Apricots. 5. Black currants. 6. Cherry currants. 7. Red currants. 8. White currants. 9. Green gooseberry. 10. Red gooseberry. 11. Yellow gooseberry. 12. Indian mulberry. 13. Nectarines. 14. Quince. 15. Mirabelle plums. 16. Monsieur prun s. 17. Reine Claude prunes. 18. Quince. 19. Red raspberry. 20. Large fruited red raspberry. 21. White raspberry. 22. Large fruited strawberry.

AMERICAN VEGETABLE SEEDS.

At Four Annas per packet of each kind.

Asparagus, 2 kinds, large purple top and Canover's colossal. Beet, long blood red. Broccoli or Scotch Kale. Brussels Sprouts. Cabbage, 5 kinds, large York, early sugar loaf, green curled Savoy, red Dutch or pickling, Knol Kohl or Koul Kabi, or turnip rooted. Carrot, 2 kinds, long orange and early horn. Celery, 2 kinds, large white solid and red. Cress, curled Water Cress. Cucumber 2 kinds, early frame and long green. Endive. Botavian broad-leaved. Sea Kale Leek, London. Melon Musk, 2 kinds, green cotton and net netted melon, ice cream. Mushroom Spawn. Parsley, double curled. Parsnip, sugar. Potato seed. Pumpkin, 2 kinds, cashaw and mammoth. Radish, 4 kinds, early long scarlet strap leaved, white turnip rooted, red turnip rooted, and olive shaped. Rhubarb. Spinach, round. Dutch Savoy Squash, 2 kinds, early bush and long green. Turnip, 3 kinds, early Bat Dutch strap-leaved, red top and amber globe strap-leaved. Vegetable Marrow. Aromatic or Pot herbs, 6 kinds, Lavender, Rosemary, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Summer Savory, Thyme.

At Eight Annas per packet of each kind.

Artichoke, large globe. Beet, Egyptian, extra early. Broccoli early white, large, French. Cabbage, 3 kinds, early Schweinfurth, large late drumhead and drumhead Savoy. Chillies, 3 kinds, large sweet Spanish, Cayenne and Cherry. Lettuce, 4 kinds, all the year round, early cabbage, royal cabbage, and white Paris os. Onion, 3 kinds, silver skin, Weathersfield large red and large yellow Strasbourg. Tomatoe, 3 kinds, large smooth red, Cook's favorite, and Tilden.

At 12 Annas per packet of each kind.

Cauliflower, 2 kinds, early dwarf and half yearly. Tomatoes 2 kinds, Tree tomatoe, growing erect in tree form, and Trophy, a new variety recommended by Laudreth. A small supply only sent.

At Four Annas per packet of each kind.

Beans, French or Kidney, 2 dwarf kinds, early brown six weeks and Newington wonder. 2 pole or climbing kinds, horticultural or Speckled Cranberry, and Scarlet Runners. Beans, English, broad Windsor. Mustard, white. Peas, 6 kinds, extra early, large white marrowfat, royal dwarf marrowfat, little gem Eugenie, and dwarf sugar purple blossom, edible pods.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD BY WEIGHT ONLY, NOT LESS THAN 4 OUNCES OF EACH.

Asparagus Rs. 2. Beet, long, blood red, Rs. 2. Be t Egyptian extra early, Rs. 4. Cabbage, large, York, Rs 3. Cabbage, sugar loaf, Rs. 4. Cabbage, green, curled, Savoy, Rs. 3. Cabbage, red Dutch, Rs. 3. Cabbage, large, late, drumh., Rs. 4. Cab age, drumh., Savoy, Rs. 4. Celery, large, white, solid, Rs. 3. Cress, curled, Rs 2. Leek, London, Rs. 3. Pars ey, Rs. 2. Parsnip Rs. 2. Radish, long scarlet, Rs. 2 Radish, white, turnip-rooted, Rs. 2. Radish, red, turnip-rooted, Rs. 2. Spinach Rs. 2. Turnip, early, flat, Dutch, Rs. 2. Turnip, red top, Rs. 2. Turnip, amber globe, Rs. 2.

FARM OR CATTLE SEEDS.

At As. per packet of each kind.

Long red mangel wurzel Beet. Red globe mangel wurzel Beet. Yellow globe mangel wurzel Beet. White Belgian Carrot. Yellow Belgian Carrot. Lucerne. Improved purple top ruta baga or Swedish turnip. Pomeranian globe turnip. Yellow Aberdeen turnip.

Collard's Cabbage ..... As. 8
Green glazed Cabbage ..... ,, 5

FLOWER SEEDS.

40 kinds at 4 as. each.
35 kinds at 6 as. each.
11 kinds at 12 as. each.
1 kind one rupee.

Detailed price lists free by post.

W. L. ATKINSON & Co., 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARD AND LODGINGS in the UPPER FLAT of an AIRY HOUSE in the Fort, on very moderate terms.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing institutions of all kinds before the public have be n demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as me ns of bringing t business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the S line, at which they wish their Placards p dvertise for any period that m on fixed extremely

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats	from 10 8	to	18 0
SUITS	from 20 0	to	30 0
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, made of the above material but rather stouter. Coat	15 0		
SUITS	25 0		
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK INVERNESS CAPES, very light	from 27 0	to	30 0
THE NEW MILITARY REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES, all sizes, from	30 0	to	50 0
42 Inches Wide, WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING	per yard 4 8		
62 Inches Wide, DRAB FINE TWILL, Do. do.	,, 6 8		

UMBRELLAS.

SILK	from 10	8	to	18 8
ALPACA	from 5	0	to	7 8

PITH HELMETS

COVERED WATERPROOF very light and well ventilated 10 8

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

WANTED.

WANTED, a FOREMAN for a large Establishment of Carriage Manufactory; must understand all the parts of business. Apply to DESCHAMPS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, two Bay HORSES, one BROUGHAM and one MAIL PHAETON, with double and single HARNESS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tarden Road.

TO LET, from 1st August, a commodious UPPER STOREY BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. Apply to CURSETJEE DORABJEE BENGALEE. Mazagon Bazaar Street.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE in Hummum Street, with Comodious Shop. The 2 Upper Stories are equally convenient for a Dwelling house or for Offices. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also all information can be obtained regarding Buying and Selling. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREEL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. JAMES MCDONALD, Head Mistress—Mrs. MCDONALD, } With Assistants.

FORT SCHOOL—81, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. SHEATOR, Head Mistress—Mrs. SHEATOR, } With Assistants. Music Master—Mr. JOSEPH SCHNECK.

D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Sheaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale o Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .....Spectator" Office.
Bombay .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kur achee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Poona.....Chowk Hoicel and Al

NOTICES.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st of JUNE 1872.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDRENS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Gokosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Morocco Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goodsare always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS, TO ARRIVE BY SHIP "BELVEDERE."

PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD, FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Guzerat, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Stations, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURED BY JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY: THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE U-SEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE WATCH, PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED, A CAPITAL WATCH FOR HARD WORK OR TRAVELLING. Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO., 3, HORNBY ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India:—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial .....
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped .....
In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Le
atent Lever Watch, richly engraved ca
jewelled, &c. .....
Ditto, keyless, to plain or engine-tu
led in 6 holes .....

GOLD WATCHES (size
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in
engine-turned case .....
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in
gine-turned case .....
Gold Watches in
A Warranty is given with
Orders addressed to th
MITED, 11 and 12, Corn
tance of 20 per cent., w
Messrs. E.W.
Mess
Messrs. G
Pa

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO. (OF MADRAS),

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS.

NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-rooms, Bunders, Dining-rooms, Offices, Anteroom, Camp, Messes, and Cots, Durbar-tents, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Alter Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lectern, Pews, Stools, Prie dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slate, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete. Rs. 1,000

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Billiard Cloth, pairs for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 21
Ditto 12 ,,	30
Pyramidal ,,	112

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2 & 3 from Rs. 3 to 10 each.
Cue Tips 8 annas a doz.
Chalk 12 ,,

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, cushions, plate, from Rs. 10 to 250.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ½ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, at Lists of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 200 Designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Fairies Statues, Lamps, Porcelain Brooches, one and two light Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works on a pump, saves two, three, and four domestics of ice in less than 5 minutes. These Apparatus, advantageously complete those of M. Carre (see quotation in the Report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce and ice walnut ice, pressed or dumpy, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Hotelkeepers, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay; Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandahs, Anteroom, Stairs, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-assorted patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Pattern Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, and principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Doublures for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, Red Velvets, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussel, Axminster, and Wilton Carpets, 4 to 6 yards wide, Rs. 6 to 8 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, Inns, Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, many them hope for a continuance of it.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Winter arrangements which have recently been completed by the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies' Services to Batavia, Singapore, Principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA, up to the 31st July 1874, inclusive, for the erection of a MILITARY PRISON and its SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at Poona. Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut.-Col., R. E., Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 30th June 1874.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARIKAL (which is this island), the undermentioned French built AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, 543 tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1859 at Bordeaux, and classed in the 1st class, 1 L. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—At Cash.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

Lawy
BAU

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMSE PESTONJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted and agreed to MORTGAGE all that PIECE or PARCEL of LAND or GROUND, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate now in Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, on the south side and contiguous Lane, in the Hospital on sub-district of Colaba, and bounded on the north by the said Lane, on the east by the Lane, on the south by the property of Dossabhoy Nowrojee Jhaveri, on the west by the house of Shapoor Kavasjee Farmer, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1146. All persons having any claim whatsoever upon the said premises, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, to Bombay aforesaid, on the Esplanade in the Umarkhadi ward, on or before the 31st day of July, A.D. 1874, at the Office, No. 12, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid, the date is read, failing which, the mortgage will be executed without reference to such Claims. Dated this 1874.

PESTONJEE

PROSPE
BANGALO
GREAT DONCASTER
FOR ALL
TICKETS TEN
Five per cent. will be deduc
After deducting all expen
follows:—
Two-thirds to the win
One-sixth to second h
One-twelfth to third h
One-twelfth to be divi
To close on Monday, 7th
at the Bangalore United Sc
No applications for Tickets
7th September.
Applications are compani
must be payable free at exc
HONORA
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Bangalore, 13th Ju

THE ALBER
ORDINARY GENERAL
NAVY GENERAL
COMPANY, Limited
COMPANY, Hornby
1874, at 2 o'clock
Article 65 of the C
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same:—
65. Mr. All-ra
to fix the remunera
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his remuneration
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Bombay,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 4TH JULY, 1874.

To-day's Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet but steady, sales 12,000 bales against 17,000 imports. According to Reuter, spot prices are unaltered, Fair Dhollera 5¾d., Fair Oomra 5⅞d. per lb., and Good Fair Dhollera, to arrive June July shipment, via Cape, was quoted in yesterday's closing message at 5 15/16d. Private advices of to-day, however, not only report less favourably in the market, but give lower prices for arrivals, July shipment, Canal, Good Fair Dhollera, being advised at 5¾d. and Fair at 5 7-16d. per lb. To-day being the anniversary of American independence is a holiday in the States, and we are therefore without the usual weekly figures. These, however, have now ceased to be of much importance, as compared with the interest attached to the progress of the new crop. We are indebted to Reuter's Agency for a summary of the June report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange—an authority generally recognised as fairly reliable—which says that—"the crop is in fair condition, but backward: the weather has become less favourable." Comparing this with the tenor of reports previously received, it may be accepted as indicating that an improvement in the prospects of the crop has taken place during the past month, and although nothing is said on the subject, we may assume, from the experience of previous seasons, that with favourable weather the greater portion of the land injured by inundations has been replanted. If this be the case, the fact of the crop being backward and the weather having become less favourable, loses much of its importance, as with a fair stand once secured, the result of last year shows that it requires decidedly adverse weather to reduce the production, although the quality may suffer. On the whole we think from present appearances, it would be unsafe to calculate on a coming crop of anything under four to four and a quarter millions of bales, and taking that as a basis it is a question, looking at the existing state of supply and demand, whether prices have yet approached anything like a safe basis for next year's operations. As regards the immediate future, more especially of Surats, prospects daily assume a more adverse appearance. The visible supply shows the material increase of 63,000 bales during the week, and is 163,000 larger than the same time last year, arising solely from the enormous excess in Bombay Cotton. The official report says that there has been a considerable quantity of Surats offering during the week and higher grades are partially ¼d lower; and if this is the case now with only a ready stock in Liverpool of 220,000 bales, the prospect is very unpromising for the time when we may see the stock in the neighbourhood of half a million, which seems very likely to be the case, when our enormous April-May Cape shipments begin to arrive freely. The late improvement of 1/16d. in American against a general decline of ⅛d. in Surats is very significant of the present tendency—ready stocks of the former are being steadily reduced, while the latter descriptions must continue to increase for the next two months, and we may therefore look for the relative values moving in the same proportion—a further difference of ¼d. per lb. between Fair Dhollera and Mid Orleans being by no means improbable.

The following figures show the visible supply in and afloat for the U. K. on the 3rd instant, as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	225,000	207,000	216,000
" London	122,750	131,250	166,510
American afloat	80,000	120,000	130,000
East Indian "	360,000	420,000	388,000
	1,741,875	1,761,250	1,601,500
	per lb.		per lb.
Price of Mid Orleans	8 7/16d.		9¼d.
" Fair Dhollera	5⅝d.		6¼d.
Difference	3 1/16d.		3d.

The Manchester Market continues very flat, yesterday's report being that there was only a retail business doing, while 8⅛lb. Shirtings are quoted 11¼d. per piece lower. Reuter's statement of the shipments of goods from England to India during the past month shows enormous supplies of all descriptions, but especially of Grey Goods for Calcutta; while for the season of the year the shipments for this port may also be considered heavy. Coffee continues quiet at unaltered prices, and quotations for Seeds are also unchanged.

Consols to-day are at 92½; French Rentes at 90¾, an advance of ¼ per cent. Bar Silver has declined ¼, being now at 58¾d. per oz.

Business here has been quite at a stand-still to-day, no transactions of any importance having been reported.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has absolutely been nothing doing, and rates are nominally unaltered, say for 6 months' sight:—Bank Bills 1s. 10⅞d. to 11 1/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 15/16d.; Documents 1s. 10⅞d. per rupee. GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at unchanged values.

In SHARES business has been almost entirely confined to Mazagon Land and Spinning and Weaving shares, which continue to advance. Other things are quiet but steady.

COTTON is depressed at former nominal rates.

FREIGHTS dull at £2 10 for steamers and £2-10 to £2-12-6 by sailing vessels.

IMPORTS of all kinds stagnant, with no change worthy of notice.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Nominal value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
12,000	1,000	all	7½p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	780
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	400
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	320
	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
		all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
	125	12½	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

250	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,650
	1,000	all	175p.c.	Alliance Spinning	3,000
	1,000	all	...	Bhowanipore M. & P. Co	2,000
	1,000	all	70 p.c.	Bombay United	1,635
	150	75	nil	Brosh Mills	170
0	1,000	all	30p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,860
	1,000	all	80p.c.	Great Eastern	1,355
	1,000	all	60p.c.	Jeewraj Baboo Mills	1,47?50.
	1,000		...	Khandesh Spinning	1,400
	500		...	Madras U. Spinning	742
			100p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,485
			10 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,560
			8 p.c.	Oriental	4,100
			800p.c.	Royal	2,750
			200p.c.	Sholapur Spinning	1,750
			10p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

share for the half-year.

COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co	1,400
Fort Land & Pier Co. Ltd	130
Mazagon Land	1,750
Port Canning Land Com	
Company, Limited	280

COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consoli.	
Ditto Stock	242
Ditto New, '70 Shares	126
Ditto	...
Ditto G. I. Railway Co.	1,125
Ditto New Shares	...

...d.—Messrs. Nicholls & ...say: As regards the ...t would be financed for ...wever, was the Bank's ...n above unexpected ...t was an immediate ... 2 to 2½ per cent., ...ations in the share ...

...ufficient magnitude ...fluence; a certain ...rate at which ton- ...has been opened ...s are desirous of ...possible. It is ...to unwisely the ...from present ...tenders below ...in their applic- ...the Secretary ... The amount ...and probably ...et will ...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER ARABIA left Suez on the evening of the 3rd instant for Bombay.

THE S.S. PERNAMUCO, 613 tons, Captain W. Hyde, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Canal, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE MERCIA, 347 tons, Captain George Gibson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden (June 21st) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Browne and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S CO.'s S.S. ORESTE, 561 tons, Captain Code, sailed on the 4th instant for Trieste, &c., via the Canal with the following passengers:—For Port Said—Mr. Bolassiem. For Trieste—Mr. Kellmer. She carried the following cargo:—650 bales cotton, 4,014 cwts. wheat, 295 cwts. coffee, 50 bales cinnamon, 5 pots sandalwood oil, 19 pots cocoa oil and sundries.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,476 tons, Captain John Owen, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (May 29th), Malta 11th, Port Said 16th and Suez 19th June, via the Canal, with Mr. Robertson as passenger, and the following cargo:—110 packages yellow metal sheet, 2,437 packages merchandise, 296 packages yarn, 2,851 packages iron, 10 packages sheet iron, 1,481 packages hoop iron, 850 packages nail rod iron, 1 case perminatoso, 367 packages machinery, 533 packages plate iron, 3,861 packages bar iron, 6 casks iron rods, 193 packages bolts and nuts, 3 boilers, 8 casks iron rivets, 15 packages pork, 5 bales piecegoods, 17 packages empty bags, 64 bales cotton, 25 packages wine, 26 cases sherry, 138 packages glassware, 40 boxes soap, 1 case whiskey, 1 package spinning needs, 70 packages fire clay retorts, 4 packages paper hanging, 2 packages horse, 1 cask brushes, 21 packages spinning machinery, 336 barrels alum, 2,426 iron rails, 11 packages wine and spirits, 1 case leather, 6 casks beer, 4 packages samples, 6 packages sundries, 72 casks iron pipe, 1 cylinder, 19 packages mill furniture, 6,200 bricks, 77 packages boiler blocks, 4 casks fire clay, 6 bales paper, 22 casks shovels, 6 casks axles, 85 tons coke, 126 tons coal, 5 packages iron nails, and 2,584 packages hardware. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Veddo (s)	Owen	Liverpool, May 29.
4	Mercia (s)	Gibson	Aden, June 21.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Oreste (s)	Code	Trieste &c.
	Pernambco (s)	Hyde	Liverpool.

The barque Mercia, to Mauritius, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.

29 Rachcer (s)	Smith	Rangoon. June 26.
Abyssinia (s)	Lane	Moulmein. June 22.
Malda (s)	Burke	London, May 14.
Burdwan	Campbell	Liverpool, March 21.
Nelson	Christian	Liverpool, March 22.
Eleano	Brown	Liverpool, February 28.
July 1 Thales (s)	Young	Hong-Kong, June 15.
Leviat (s)	Nisbet	Ganjam, June 29.
City of Cashmere	Bryce	London, March 20.

July. DEPARTURES.

1 Duke of Sutherland (s) ....
Australia (s) ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.

2 Oriental (s) .... Calcutta & N. Ports.
Ella .... Sunderland.

July. DEPARTURE.

2 Scotia .... London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palermo s, 8 cases cochineal, R. Angus and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotford s, 65 hogsheads pale ale, Lyon and Co.
Teheran s, 275 boxes champagne, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—4TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jane Law, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Azteca, 150 bales cotton, Goculdass Hurjeewandass; 725 bundles gulls, Rewchund Manaeckchund 100 bales cotton, Coverjee Moojee and Co.
Parana s, 23 bales hemp and 200 bales cotton, Dayall Jairaj; 100 bales cotton, Motilall Rathey; 50 bales cotton Encharam Hurjeewandass; 252 bales cotton, Muthooradass Lowjee; 100 bales cotton, Klejee Woomarsee.
Palestine s, 84 bales cotton and 3,150 bags linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.; 800 bags wheat, Hassum Hajee Meetha; 26 boxes bloodstone, 6 cases fishmaws and 6 cases peacock feathers, Rehemoolhoy Mahomed.
George Gilroy, 36 bales cotton, Vrijmjee Soondersee; 69 bales cotton, Sumrubhay Rambux.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindowan s, 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oncle Felix, 500 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

HIGH COURT—6TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

458-72—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Jeejeebhoy, widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumaili—Manisty Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suit to be referred to Arbitration.

146-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Sammermull Serugmull and another v Mahomedally Ebrahmjee and another—Remington, Hore and Langly.
147-72—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Sogunchund Sowdass and another v Mahomedally Ebrahmjee and another—Remington, Hore and Langly.

LONG CAUSES.

664-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhar—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Blaschcek v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Remington, Hore and Langley.
397-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhar—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
158-73—Aidaeet Pe—Jumeejee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland & others.—Dallas Lynch & Tobin.
343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jumall v Shaik Essa bin Khalefa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunjuljee, v Bhicoo Nanayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
203-73—Present and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

268-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Tremluck Moojee and others v Khurseejee Rustomjee widow—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
154-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Thomas Hutchison and another v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabji and Sayani.
1086-68—Jefferson and Payne—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Thavur Moolla and others—Ditto
99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Premjee and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.
668-73—Sinamrao P—Shamrao Pandoorang and others v The Hon'ble M. Nathoobhoy and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith and Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
269-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ruttonsey Damji and other v Khurseejee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
272-71—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thacker Premji v Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
347-73—F. Cowasjee Cotumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlujee G. Mabarej—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonji Nowroji Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Crawford and Bowey.
464-73—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Ramji Roychund and another v Khenji Ramji—G. J. Mody.
531-73—Pyabjee and Seyani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.
716-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Jeetha Luckaji and others v Moolji Gopall and others—Chalk and Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES—JULY 4.

Chundra, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on duty.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office,
Army Head Quarters, Poona, 4th July 1874.

With the sanction of Government the following movements in relief of British and Native Troops for 1874 to 1875 are ordered, and will be carried out under the detailed instructions which will be issued by the Quarter Master General:—

Royal Artillery.

Head Quarters 4th Regt. from England to Ahmedabad.
A Battery 4th Brigade, from England to Kirkee.
B Battery 4th Brigade, from England to Kirkee.
G Battery 4th Brigade, from England to Belgaum.
D Battery 4th Brigade, from England to Kurrachee.
E Battery 4th Brigade, from England to Deesa.
F Battery 4th Brigade, from England to Ahmedabad.
G Battery 4th Brigade, from England to Nusseerabad.
D Battery 5th Brigade, from Kirkee to Trichinopoly—Madras Presidency.
F Battery 9th Brigade, from Kirkee to Neemuch.
Head Quarters 18th Brigade, from Ahmedabad to England.
A Battery 18th Brigade, from Belgaum to England.
B Battery 18th Brigade, from Kurrachee to England.
C Battery 18th Brigade, from Ahmedabad to England.
D Battery 18th Brigade, from Neemuch to England.
E Battery 18th Brigade, from Nusseerabad to England.
F Battery 18th Brigade, from Kirkee to England.

British Infantry.

25th Foot 2nd Battalion, from Bengal Presidency to Aden.
42nd Foot 2nd Battalion, from Aden to England.
99th Foot 2nd Battalion, from Mhow to England.
56th Foot 2nd Battalion, from Poona to Mhow.

Native Infantry.

25th Regt N I, from Kurrachee to Hyderabad.
29th Regt N I, from Hydrabad to Kurrachee.

The following appointments in the Barrack Department are from 18th June 1874.

Conductor E. Hart to be first class Barrack Master, vice ... deceased.
Conductor W. Smith to be second class Barrack Master, ...
Conductor T. Flood to be third class Barrack Master, vice ...

...mas England, 68th Foot, is appointed Bar- ...referred to the unattached list, from the ...

...fficers and soldiers will attend the special ...mnasium on the 15th instant:—

...Brigade. ...Battery 9th Brig... ...Battalion 7th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

56th Foot N I.—Regimental order, dated 13th June 1874, appointing Captain Birch, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties.

19th Regiment NI.—Regimental order dated 30th June 1874, directing Captain Jacob 1st Wing Subaltern to officiate as Quarter Master in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Captain French officiating as Adjutant.

9th Regiment NI.—Regimental order dated 18th June 1874, appointing Captain Bridg- Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Major R Sadlier R Battery 11th Brigade) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant T Mc hew (No 3 Battery 6th Brigade) from 26th May to 28th November 1874 in England on medical certificate.

Army Medical Department.—Surgeon E Chandler, to England P and O Steamer from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, July 4.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr S H James, Asst Mag and Collr, Etah, privilege leave for 2 months and 15 days, with effect from the 16th Aug next.

Mr C W Moore, Mag and Collr, Bareilly, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. W Kaye.

Mr D M Smeaton, Asst Settlement Officer, Moradabad, privilege leave for one months, with effect from the 10th June.

Mr W Blunt, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Meerut, one month's leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 1st June, 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following postings:—

Mr J C Leupolt, Joint Mag and Depy Collr 2nd grade, on his returned from furlough is posted to the Bareilly District.

Mr C W F Watts Offg Mag and Collr, is transferred from Mainpoory to Humeerpore, on being relieved of his present charge by Mr Lane.

Mr W Kaye, Offg Magst and Collr, is transferred from Humeerpore to Bareilly, on being relieved of his present charge by Mr C W P Watts.

Capt L F Bolleau, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival at Nynee Tal, and assumed charge of the office of Per I Asst to the Supg Engr, 1st Circle and that of Provl Asst to Chf Engr and Asst Secy to Govt in this Dept on the 20th inst.

Mr A Dubus, Ex Engr, Betwa Canal Survey, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 1.)

Mr William McKinly Clay, M A, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, on special duty, Bogra, is appointed to have charge of the Subdivision of Nawabganj, in Rajshahye.

Lieut. G H Elliott, now employed on Transport work at Burrakur, is transferred to do relief work in Manbhoom.

Capt M H Heathcote, now employed under the orders of the Comr of the Bhagulpore Division, is placed under the orders of the Comr of the Rajshahye Division.

Mr. Augustus John Elliot, District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is allowed leave [illegible] months.

Mr. Robert Hope Reid, Asst Mag and Collr, Sonepore, having passed a special examination held by the Mag of the District, is declared to have passed completely by the First or Lower Standard.

Surgn William Arthur Gilligan is appointed to the medical charge of the establishment of the Northern Bengal State Railway, and to the medical sanitary supervision of the famine-distressed circles adjacent thereto.

Mr John Peter Grant, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr Robert Mason Towers, M A, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Chittagong during the absence on leave of Mr Grant, or until further orders.

Mr Oliver S okes Stack, Dist Supt of Police, Pubna, is allowed furlough for one year together with subsidiary leave for ten days.

Capt Herbert Maynar Ramsay is appointed to act in the third grade of Dist Supts of Police during the absence on furlough of Mr W W Daly, or until futher orders.

Mr Colman Patrick Lewis Macaulay is appointed to act in the third grade of Dist Supts of Police with effect from the date on which Mr O S Stack avails himself of his leave.

Mr S Lobb, M A, Principal of the Kishnaghur College, is allowed furlough for two years together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr E Lethbridge, M A, is appointed to act as Principal of the Kishnagur College during the absence on furlough of Mr Lobb, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he relieved the officer.

Mr W G Wilson, M A, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act in the third class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr James David Sayee, Asst Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Cawnpore, is leave for one and half months, with effect from the 1st July 1874.

Dr V Richards, on special duty, is appointed to act until further orders as Medical Officer of the Sub-divisions of Gumdo and Koeshtea, and, as Embarkation Agent and Medical Inspr of Emigrants at the former station.

Surgn Stephen Coull Mackenzie, Medical Supt of the Presidency Jail, Govt of the Workhouse, and Junior Surgn of the Genl Hospital, is allowed leave for three months from any date between the 1st and 15th Aug next on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgn F C Nicholson, Actg Civil Surgn of Goalundo, is appointed to act as Supt of the Presidency Jail and Junior Surgn of the Presidency Genl Hospital during the absence on leave of Dr S C Mackenzie, or until further orders. Surgn Nicholson is also appointed to act as Govt of Workhouse in the Presidency Jail.

Mr H W W Ellis, who was appointed, under the orders of the 27th April 1874, to be Naval Storekeeper, joined his appointment on the 1st instant.

Mr Herbert Hope Risley, Asst Mag and Collr, Midnapore, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Mag of the second class.

Mr William Barry, Offg Joint-Mag, on special duty at Purnea, in Sarun, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Mag of the first class.

The following officers, employed on special duty in Sarun, are vested temporarily with the powers of a Mag of the second class, viz:—

Major W Jackson, at Chupra, Mr Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, at Elma.

Mr W Perry, Relief Supt of the Kulpahi Circle, in the District of Purnea, is vested with the powers of a Mag of the third class.

Surgn F C Nicholson, who has, under separate orders of this date, been appointed to act as Supt of the Presidency Jail, is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The services of Mr J P Arnistead, Ex Engr, third grade Irrigation Branch, temporarily made available for employment on relief works in the Orissa Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Irrigation Branch.

Mr J A Price, Asst Engr, second grade, attached to the first Calcutta Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

Mr C S. Rickers, Asst Engr, second grade, is posted to the first Calcutta Division, as a temporary arrangement, which he joined on the 3rd June 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

O'CONNELL—At Southport, Lancashire, Emily Olivia, wife of John O'Connell Esq., Audit Department, B. B. & C. I. Railway. (By Telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ASTON—July 4th, at Surat, the wife of Henry F. Aston, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BYTHELL—July 4th, at Malabar Hill, George Kenworthy, youngest son of J. K. Bythell, aged one year and twenty days.

WADDINGTON—June 21st, at Diwanpur, Evelina, the dearly loved little daughter of George Waddington, C. S., aged one year and nearly ten months.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1874.

ALL that can be said in support of the Carting Agency is doubtless now before the public. But our correspondent "A. B.," whose letter in defence of that method of removing goods from either terminus of our two railways we published on Friday last, cannot have succeeded in convincing any one that the system ought to be maintained any longer. Many of the statements, moreover, that "A. B." has made are not strictly correct, and the reasons he has urged in support of the Carting Agency really only tell very strongly against it. The account "A. B." gives of the way in which the new contract with the Carting Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway was privately arranged shows that no trouble was taken to find out the lowest rates at which the work could be done. An offer was, we understand, made two months before the expiration of the last contract, to undertake the work at rates 25 per cent. less than those then existing, but by some means the present contractor became aware of this offer, and at once agreed to do for 12 annas a ton what he had been getting one rupee for doing during the previous two years. The knowledge of this fact is sufficient in itself to show that if an advertisement had been published,—and tenders should have been publicly advertised for in accordance with the resolution of Government to that effect,—still lower rates might have been offered; and that, we believe, would have been found to be the case. There was not any necessity either to make the contract for two years, for on one occasion since the establishment of the Carting Agency the term was only for one year, and in the circumstances the terms should not have been privately agreed to for a period of two years. "A. B." maintains that the merchants of Bombay are willing to maintain the Carting Agency, but, as "A. B." himself showed in his first letter, the Bombay merchants expressed in 1872 a favourable opinion of the careful way in which the removal of goods was effected by the Carting Agent, but they did not express any approval of his charges, for neither they nor any other men of business are likely to do that. The remonstrances made by the Surat merchants are, we have every reason to believe, perfectly genuine, and have proceeded from men engaged in trade who feel very seriously the losses inflicted on them by the Carting Agency; and they naturally endeavour to get rid of a system which causes loss to them, and marvel at the obstinate adherence of the railway authorities to an arrangement which confers no benefit either on the Company or themselves.

With regard to the *collecting* of goods, which "A. B." affirms the mofussil merchants are so anxious to give to the Carting Agent, he has misrepresented the facts of the case. The mofussil residents "at Keem, Randeir, Sion, Sucheen, and "other places," to whom "A. B." alludes, have we believe, no option in the matter. They are asked by the Carting Agent to send their goods from, for instance, Randeir to Bombay for a lump sum, which includes the cartage from Randeir to the Surat railway station. The rate charged for the cartage from Randeir to Surat is not mentioned, so that the Carting Agent may charge 12 annas for that distance, whilst the mofussil trader would get the work done for 9 annas; but by lumping all charges together the Carting Agent secures a profit of say, 3 annas on every ton of goods he collects in this way. This is the "collecting of "goods" to which "A. B." refers, but it is evident that the "merchants in the mofussil" do not voluntarily come forward and ask the Carting Agent to collect their goods. On the other hand, it is evident that, if the Carting Agents' charges for the short cartage from Randeir to Surat were separately shown, the mofussil trader would not then care to have anything to do with the Carting Agent; and it is still more probable that this very interference of the Carting Agent may, by thus enhancing the cost of carriage on the railway, induce the mofussil trader to send his goods by sea to Bombay instead of by the railway. The Carting Agent evidently anticipates the realization of very considerable profits in a very easy way by adopting this plan for collecting goods, for we may mention that when the Agency was first established the Carting Agent undertook to collect as well as to remove goods. His mode of proceeding when collecting goods was to charge the Railway Company Rs. 1-12 a ton for collecting, but he allowed the merchant a drawback of Rs. 1-4 a ton, and the difference of 8 annas the Carting Agent received for himself. This sum he obtained on every ton of goods that was brought to the terminus, and he thus realized with the greatest ease many thousands of rupees, to obtain the greater portion of which no outlay on his part was requisite. This system, however, was voluntarily put an end to by the railway authorities, but not till after it had existed for two years. Some such profitable system of collecting the Carting Agent is, we suspect, desirous to establish in the mofussil, but the principle of the thing is wrong and certainly ought not to be encouraged by the Company.

"A. B." next tries to make out that "the pre- "sent rate of 12 annas a ton is not at all remune- "rative," and illustrates his remarks by saying that "the rate charged by Mr. Pilcher when the "last contract existed was twenty annas! 'And "yet we now hear," he adds, "of a storm continu- "ally about 12 annas a ton." This way of putting the case only shows that the work that the former contractor did for twenty annas has since been done for 12 annas, and every one can perceive that the Carting Agency business at twenty annas must have been extremely profitable. The terms have come down to 12 annas a ton, but they really should be no more than 9 annas from the Boree Bunder station, and certainly not 12 annas from the Colaba station. The Carting Agent's charges from the G. I. P. Railway terminus to the Cotton Green may be fairly put down at 6 annas for the carriage of six full pressed bales of cotton, which weigh rather more than one ton, 2 annas more may be allowed him for loading, unloading, and establishment, and one anna will remain as his profit, making a total of 9 annas. This is the rate paid for such work to the ordinary owners of carts, and the Carting Agent would probably, at these rates, realize a larger profit than one anna a ton.

"A. B.," however, supplies the strongest possible reasons for abolishing the Carting Agency when he remarks that the merchants have no right to claim to be allowed the full rates paid to the Agent when they remove their goods in their own carts. To prove his case, "A. B." says that "suppose a merchant has received heavy pack- "ages of rice or wheat weighing several tons, and "to be carried a short distance, he will cart "them himself at a trifling cost, and claim draw- "back at the full rate of 12 annas. What mer- "chant or contractor," exclaims "A. B." with astonishment, "would undertake work on such "one-sided terms?" This exactly represents the Carting Agent's view of the matter, but certainly not that of any one else. The merchant's view of the Carting Agent's contract is, as we pointed out last Monday, that the Carting Agent agrees to charge a uniform rate within five miles of the terminus of either line for all goods, but he really carries by far the greater portion of those goods only three-quarters of a mile. Neither the merchants, therefore, nor any one else, but the Carting Agent, could possibly agree to pay the same for removing a ton of goods three-quarters of a mile as they would for a mile and a half, or the Carting Agent's average of five miles. We may illustrate our meaning by mentioning a practice which is sometimes, we believe, adopted by those who send in tenders for stores for the Commissariat Department. Supposing there are two articles required by the Commissariat, the quantity in one case being small and in the other very large. A cunning man will tender to supply the smaller quantity at rates below the market price, and the larger at rates a little above the market price, and the trick is not discovered by the Commissariat compares them with other tenders, and takes the smallest figures as the lowest terms. The contract is given to the cunning man, whose figures are sure to be the lowest, and he recoups himself largely out of the tender for the larger quantity for the loss which he willingly submits to on the smaller. It is the same with the Carting Agent; his contract is based on the principle of making the merchants, whose cotton forms, as he knows, the greater portion of the goods that he will have to carry, but only a short distance, pay for the losses which he expects to incur by offering to carry goods within five miles of either terminus at a uniform rate of 12 annas. Of course "A.B." asks what contractor would allow 12 annas a ton drawback to any merchant who removed his goods in his own carts? But "A.B." has thus let the secret out; we all know it now, and all, except perhaps "A.B.," are convinced that the Carting Agency is a most objectionable and absurd system, started on false notions and maintained without a particle of reason for its prolonged existence; and, notwithstanding the remarks of "A.B." to the contrary, the Government have certainly turned their attention to the subject, and we trust that the Chamber of Commerce will soon confirm the views that the merchants entertain and strive to abolish speedily a system that is injurious alike to the Railway Companies and the merchants.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

COLONEL DISBROWE's interesting report on the working of the Strangers' Home in the year 1873 shows that that well-managed and altogether admirable institution really continues to fulfil the excellent purpose for which it was founded. Both the Government and the public have subscribed liberally to the support of the Home; and it will be gratifying to them to see that their money has been spent with good effect in the relief of the European poverty and distress which seem to be ever on the increase in Bombay. The revelations that have recently been made as to the kind of associates poor but deserving Englishmen are likely to be herded along with in the Government Workhouse constitute an additional claim on the benevolence of the English community of Bombay for the support of an institution which enables many an honest man to keep his head above water without being exposed to the contamination of evil companionship till he can find some work to do. The Strangers' Friend Society has now a small balance to its credit; and we hope the public will take care that there shall be no change for the worse in 1874.

THE Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust has sent us copies of some papers, which, he says, "ought to have accompanied the report of the Dock Committee," published by us a fortnight ago. Perhaps we may be pardoned the suggestion that the papers have really been forwarded to us now, because the members of the Trust who are in favour of constructing the Elphinstone Dock believe the former papers did not do justice to their arguments. Difficulties of this kind will continually arise so long as the Trustees hold secret meetings and write reports and minutes instead of discussing public questions publicly and letting the press report what each man is not afraid to say before the whole world in support of his opinions. Although some clever members of the Trust may think it a mighty fine thing to imitate the secrecy of officialism, they will find that public discussion alone can secure them from being misrepresented; and, the sooner they follow the example of the Town Council, the better it will be for their peace of mind, and their chance of doing any service to Bombay. The "excerpts from proceedings of the Trust," forwarded by the Secretary to the press, are no doubt prepared with strict impartiality; but it is only in human nature that one man should complain of this being omitted, and another of that, or that, in the end, for the sake of doing justice to all parties, the press should be asked to publish a number of papers which is was thought [illegible] injudicious to [illegible] from publication, the results being that the proceedings are really reported in [illegible] and the public has no opportunity [illegible] comprehen-sive grasp of a subject which any man can get who studies a serious debate. The prohibition of open discussion is, in fact, only one of those idle devices of which we have so many in India for wasting time and money and delaying indefinitely the execution of any projects which can bear being exposed to the light of criticism. The first of the papers now before us is a memorandum by Colonel Ballard, Chairman of the Trust, who contends that [illegible] or Elphinstone Channel [illegible] docks, to be cut across the [illegible] the mud, would be quickly [illegible] and that the lateral or Mugdi channel running parallel to the face of the [illegible] Reclamation and between it and Cross Island, could not be kept open without constant dredging, as the deepening of the channel would make the tidal flow more sluggish. "It would be satisfactory," he suggests, "if Mr. Ormiston would analyze the tidal forces which he expects will aid in keeping open the channels, and explain the reasons which lead him to suppose that the area in front of the Reclamation could be maintained at the proposed level with little or no dredging." Colonel Ballard adds this frank expression of his opinion:—"I think the proposed channels could never be opened. Ten acres might be dredged out, but would probably fill up before another ten acres was cleared. No one, however, can confidently predict the result of making the attempt;" and he recommends experimental dredging, in accordance with the opinions of Colonels Kennedy, Hancock, and Fraser. Mr. Ormiston, in reply, denies that the water is shoaling in front of the Elphinstone Reclamation, though it may be in the upper part of the harbour. He then controverts Colonel Ballard's argument that the effect of making the Eastern Channel would be so largely to increase the area over which the water is spread above Cross Island as to dissipate the effect of opening the lateral channel, and that thus the tidal flow would remain the same, while there would be much heavier work to be done by it in order to keep the lateral channel clear. The result of making the channels would, Mr. Ormiston says, be to alter the proportion of the relative areas above and alongside of Cross Island from 2·52 to 1 to 2·74 to 1, an increase of about one-eleventh only; and the lower area would require augmenting [illegible] but 1,786 superficial feet to restore the [illegible] proportion. "If this be done, it follows [illegible] velocities would remain as they are [ill

consummed man had, however, been dr[illegible]ag [illegible]ar for some days previously.

The Directors of the Bank of Mad[illegible], at a [illegible]ting held on Thursday afternoon, declared a [illegible]dend for the [illegible] year ended 30th ultimo at [illegible] cent. per annum. The Bank [illegible] the large amount of Rs. 3[illegible]6-1[illegible] during the last six months. [illegible]s. 40, [illegible] odd have been taken from the [illegible]ecial [illegible]serve fund and Rs. 72,000 odd fr[illegible] P[illegible] the half-year, making a total of [illegible] [illegible]rposes [illegible] which has been applied for writing off as[illegible] [illegible]timated bad debts. Rs. 2,25,000 have been [illegible]sed for the purpose of declaring an eight per [illegible]ent. dividend, and Rs. 34,600 odd have been carried forward.

The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains a list of the successful candidates at the Subordinate Civil Service Examination held in March last at Hooghly, Patna, Dacca, Cuttack, and Gowhatty. Thirty-four candidates are declared to have passed in the higher grade, and to be eligible for appointments of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards; 43 have passed in the same grade, but are relegated to serve in the lower class of appointments for the term of one year, before they can become eligible for those of the first grade; 124 have passed in the lower grade, of whom 29 sent up their answers in Hindustanee, and are qualified for appointments below Rs. 100.

The Lahore paper observes:—Mohamed Jan Effendi, a native of Bokhara, belonging to one of the best families of that Khanate, is at present at Lahore *en route* to Kashgar, where he is going to pay a visit to his former comrade, Yakoob Beg, the Ameer of Kashgar. This gentleman has been residing in Turkey for the past 15 years, and has brought with him recommendatory letters from the Porte, and Sir H. Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople. He has also been on a visit to Hyderabad, and produces circular letters, asking Government officials to help him on his way, from the Resident of Hyderabad and the Governor of Bombay.

The decision in appeal before Colonel J. Reid, the Commissioner of Lucknow, in the case of *Sinclair's General Towns and Government*, for false imprisonment, &c., was decided on Thursday last. A condensed summary of the arguments was given in our N. W. P. correspondent's letter which appeared in our issue of the 29th ultimo. The damages in the Court of 1st instance, Rs. 3,000, awarded, have been reduced to Rs. 300, and costs; that is, Mr. Sinclair will pay the costs on the difference between these sums. An appeal will now go up to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. So important was this decision considered, that the result was immediately telegraphed by the Oudh Government to the Governor-General.

The official price-list of food-grains in Bengal on the 27th of June shows that, as compared with the previous week, the price of common rice had fallen in twelve districts, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Calcutta, the Twenty-four Purgunnas, Moorshedabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Furreedpore, Gaya, Purnea, Pooree, and Loharuaga, and risen in eleven districts, Jessore, Rungpore, Julpigoree, Sylhet, Chittagong, Hill Tipperah, Patna, Shahabad, Chumparun, Monghyr, and the Sonthal Purgunnas. In the remaining twenty districts mentioned in the report there was no change in prices. The price of common rice was below ten seers per rupee in two districts only—Dinagepore 9, and Rungpore 9·6. Rain had again been general thoughout Bengal, and prospects continued favourable.

We (*Indian Public Opinion*) hear from Leh that on the evening of the 19th ultimo, His Excellency Mr. T. D. Forsyth invited all the merchants and traders of Leh to meet him, during which meeting the commercial prospects of Central Asian trade were discussed. Great satisfaction was expressed by the merchants at the terms of the treaty and the results which the Mission was able to accomplish; and they appeared to think the facilities now secured would be of the utmost importance in the interest of traders. On the 21st June Mr. Forsyth held a Darbar, at which all the principal Chiefs and officials of Ladakh were present. The Envoy thanked them in the name of his party and of the British Government for their good offices and, distributed khillats to them all, as rewards for their services. Mr. Forsyth and party are expected in Murree about the 12th instant.

The anxieties of the good folks of Madras respecting their ice supply has been set at rest—thanks to the speed of the good ship Champlain, Captain Reuben Merrill, which arrived in the roads from Boston on Wednesday evening. The ship left Boston on the 17th April only, and was not expected for at least another month, but being a new ship and having a favourable wind, she has made the run to Madras in 74 days—one of the best passages on record from Boston. The nearest approach to this performance was that of the Governor Langdon, two years ago, which made the passage in 78 days. The last three ice-ships took 129, 113 and 111 days respectively. The Champlain has brought 625 tons of ice for Madras, and this stock will soon be supplemented by 300 tons from the ship Electra, which is now nearly due in Bombay. There is every prospect, therefore, of Madras being well supplied with American ice during the hot weather. In the meantime the Ice Company are busy with preparations for erecting their machinery in Madras, and there is reason to hope that, should the experiment prove as successful in India as it seems to have been elsewhere, the public may derive benefit in the shape of cheaper ice.

The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"For fastening bales of cotton or other fibrous matter by means of loops and lacing, and by placing pieces of ironhooping longitudinally under the said lacing at top and bottom of the bale:" by J. Dougall, Oomraoti.—"New and improved method of burning fuel and generating steam:" by D. T. Casement, of the city of Painesville, county of Lake, and State of Ohio, United States of America.—"Improvements in Duplex Telegraphy:" by L. Schwendler, of Garden Reach, in the suburbs of Calcutta, Electrician.—"Improved apparatus for actuating the breaks of Railway trains by compressed air, part or parts of which are also applicable for signalling in Railway trains:" by J. Steel and J. McInnes, both of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, North Britain.—"Improvements in the arrangement or construction of those classes of presses which are used for compressing cotton or other fibrous substances into bales:" by P. McArthur, Assistant Chief Engineer, H. M.'s Dockyard.—"Improvements in Inkstands and in the mode of using soluble chemical substances therewith as writing ink:" by Adolphe Teysouniere, of Paris, in the Republic of France.—"Improvements in Hodgert and Fisher Cotton Presses:" by R. S. Thornton, of Shownagger, Engineer.

The *Friend of India* furnishes further particulars regarding the death of Dr. Stoliczka:—Polak-i-Moorghai, where the sad event occurred, is 12 marches from Leh, and just before that glacier difficulty which Mr. Forsyth's advance party found so serious. The deceased, it will be remembered, suffered much from the cold on his way to Yarkand. His spine became so much affected as to be described as "frozen," but his recovery was so rapid on a descent to warmer latitudes that he surprised Mr. Forsyth, who was with the other party, by riding out from Sahidoola to welcome him. The hardships of the Pamir Survey, following this, must have proved too much for him. Dr. Stoliczka was an accomplished naturalist, and his death is a serious loss to the Geological Survey of India. We trust it will not materially interfere with the publication of his portion of the scientific results of the Mission. He had more than once communicated papers of extreme interest to the Geological Survey's records, notably those in the number on the geology of the route to and the Jade mines of the Karakash valley. He concludes the former paper with anticipations of delight at the prospect of applying the master-key of Palæontology to the treasures of the Kuen-loon, Pamir and Thianshan ranges, whose distant heights he saw from Kashghar. His papers are probably more complete than those of most observers under similar circumstances. This is the only cloud on a most successful mission. Mr. Forsyth, we believe, has to make his report to the Governor General personally in the course of another fortnight.

The La[illegible] paper says:—Our readers will remember that some months ago, during the first melting of the snow on the upper Himalayas the bridge across the Chundra, which connects Kullu and Lahoul on the grand trade route between Yarkand and British territory, was carried away by an avalanche. It was at the time thought that the caravans then on their journey southward would be stopped, and the trade seriously impeded. Timber 50 to 60 feet long was required, and had to be carried all the way from Minali, over the steep ascent of the Rotang Pass down to the river at Kokhsar, a distance of about 24 miles, for the most part a steep ascent all the way. Those who have travelled in the hills, and know the primitive manner in which these large unwieldy timbers are conveyed from place to place, will understand the difficulty and delay that would arise, and the inconvenience which would be occasioned to merchants and travellers before the bridge could be built. In this emergency, Captain Duff, the energetic Forest Officer at Minali, who seems to be able to turn his hand to anything, determined to try what he could do. With strong English rope and English pullies, he started on the 18th instant, from Minali, carried out his project, and returned in three days. Thus by the energy of one man, hundreds of mules can now be taken across without risk. Such an act is its own reward, and it must be a great gratification to Captain Duff to have been thus successful in helping the poor travellers in their distress. We have only to imagine the feelings of the merchant, [who before brought goods a long journey over the snows of the Pass down to the edge of the river, only to feel he might lose his valuable animals, and merchandise, in the raging torrent,] to understand his delight at finding all made safe. The example of so much energy and usefulness should incite others in like emergencies to consider whether they cannot likewise be of some use to their fellow beings in difficulties. To the Central Asian Trading Company with their goods going to Yarkand, Captain Duff's construction over the Chundra will be of immense value.

BOMBAY.

Notice.—Special and Common Jurymen.—The gentlemen of the Common Jury will not be required to attend at the High Court this morning as previously directed, but on Saturday morning next, the 11th instant, at five minutes to 10 a.m. The gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend on Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, at five minutes to 10 o'clock.

A Run-away Horse.—On Friday last, a horse, owned by a gentleman at Parell, broke loose and ran towards Bhendy Bazaar, where he was secured, after knocking down and injuring a man, who was at once removed to the J. J Hospital.

On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, Superintendent Crummey appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and stated that the declaration made by the woman Mankoo, who is at present a patient at the J. J. Hospital, to the effect that she had been pushed out of the window of a house at Chinch Bunder by one Jetha, who has since then been under arrest, was altogether false, and that he (Superintendent Crummey) was in a position to adduce evidence to show that the woman had herself jumped out of the window. Under these circumstances a further postponement for a week was applied for and granted. The woman Mankoo was admitted to hospital on the 29th of June last, when she was supposed to be in a precarious condition, and her deposition (which appeared to be perfectly rational and plausible) taken on the same day; and we conceive that there will be some difficulty in proving that she had deliberately thrown herself out of a window, without raising the question of her perfect sanity.

Lodge "Star of India."—This Lodge held its Quarterly Meeting last Thursday at the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon, and instituted what may [illegible]ed "a happy thought" in Masonry, and one which no doubt other Lodges will quickly follow. This Lodge, which has always been renowned for its admirable working and hospitality, invited in due and ancient form the Scotch Lodge "Caledonia" to visit it, under its banner, and in full regalia. The invitation couched in Masonic style had been sent by a deputation from "Star of India" to "Caledonia," and the members of the latter Lodge accepted it in the same spirit. The ceremony came off last Thursday, and the Worshipful Master, Past Masters, Wardens, and members of Lodge "Caledonia," in full force, and costumed in all the insignia of their office, visited "Star of India" and were admitted at 7 o'clock. We cannot describe what then took place, for the sacred portals were closed to us, but on the members of "Caledonia" emerging from the Lodge at its close, we learnt that every honour that could be paid to them had been rendered by "Star of India." The banquet which followed was worthy the entertainers, and the arrangement of the toasts and music gave general satisfaction. A beautiful scroll had been set up in the Banqueting Hall in which the badge of "Star of India" was prominent, and in a chaplet of roses and thistles were Scott's well known lines—

O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood,
Land of my sires! what mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band,
That knits me to thy rugged strand!

and below, the words "Welcome Caledonia" were written on the blue and scarlet ribbons which bound the flowers. The Worshipful Master of "Star of India" (Dr. Lumsdaine) may be very well pleased with having inaugurated such hospitality between Scotch and English Masonry, and Lodge "Caledonia" may be proud of having the first honour paid to her. Amongst the English Masons of rank present were Wor. Bros. Gumpert, Barrow, Swift, Hussey, Corfield, Hewett, Henderson, Anderson; and the Scotch Masons, Wor. Bros. Butler, Freeborn, and E. M. Walton, Masters of Lodge "Caledonia."

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.

The following information, which had been laid before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court by Mr. Pherozeshaw a few days ago, and which had been rejected on the ground that a matter in connection with the transaction, which is the subject of the information, was then pending before Mr. Nana Morojee, was renewed on Saturday last by Mr. Macfarlane on behalf of one Eduljee Cursetjee before Mr. Nana Morojee. The applicant said—I am a dealer in Europe goods and have a shop at Belgaum. I am at present residing in Bombay. One Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais, a Parsee inhabitant, residing in Todd Street, within the Fort in Bombay, with whom I had dealings to a considerable extent, is indebted to me in a large sum of money. I came to Bombay about four or five months ago to recover certain monies due to me from several persons in Bombay, and from the said Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais. On my arrival in Bombay I called upon the said Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais several times to pay me the amount due to me, but he put me off from time to time. Eventually the said Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais agreed to pay me seven thousand rupees in full satisfaction of the debt due to me, but on my refusing to accept the amount he agreed to refer the matter in dispute between us to the arbitration of one Eduljee Nowrojee Modi and Eduljee Cursetjee Bais. Latterly the said Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais asked me to give him the indemnity bond of one Sorabjee Muncherjee Gorwalla in the sum of Rs. 10,000, to be paid to the said Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais in the event of my filing a suit against the said Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais after the matter was referred to such arbitration. The information then goes on to say that the bond alluded to was prepared, and that Eduljee Cursetjee (the complainant) and Rustomjee Merwanjee were on the 25th ultimo proceeding on their way to the house of a solicitor's clerk to whom the draft indemnity bond was to be exhibited for approval, after which the submission paper was to have been executed by Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais, when the latter requested to be shown the documents relating to Eduljee Cursetjee's claim against him. Rustomjee Merwanjee was on the occasion accompanied by four other Parsees, and immediately he received the papers made them over to one of these four who instantly made off with them. Eduljee Cursetjee states that he was so thoroughly astonished at the occurrence, that he was for a time at a loss how to act, but upon recovering himself, made an attempt to follow the man, but was stopped by the rest. The letters and documents, it is alleged, are invaluable towards proving Eduljee Cursetjee's claim against the said Rustomjee Merwanjee Bais, and under the circumstances the applicant prayed that a warrant might issue for the arrest of the latter. His Worship refused to grant a warrant, but directed a summons to issue, and appointed the 7th instant for the hearing of the matter.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th July, 1874.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 2nd inst.

Submitted report of the Committee appointed to examine the "Indian Ports Bill." It is dated 28th May, and has been circulated amongst the Trustees.

Resolution.—The report of the Committee is adopted and should be forwarded to Government.

Further it should be suggested to Government that in Schedule I Part IV. No. 1, instead of "coasting steamers," the words "coasting vessels" should be used.

N. B.—The report of the Committee can be seen at the office of the Trust.

Submitted draft amendments to the Port Trust Act proposed by the Committee appointed to revise the Act. The draft is dated 26th June 1874 and, a copy having been on that date furnished to each of the Trustees, it was taken as read.

Resolution.—The amendments as altered by the Trustees (a copy of which has been signed by the Chairman to be placed on the records of the Trustees) are approved. The Trustees' Solicitor should be requested to draft a clause indemnifying the Trustees from personal liability on account of acts done in the proper execution of their duties as Trustees, and it should be added to the proposed amendments, which should then be sent to Government.

N.B.—The proposed amendments herewith.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th June, submitting two offers for the grass growing on the Trustees' land between Tank Bunder and Colaba, from the present time till the Dewali. He recommends the acceptance of the higher offer, viz., Rs. 1,500.

Resolution.—The offer of Rs. 1,500 from Hurriba Mussoo should be accepted.

Resolution.—It was proposed by the Chairman and carried—"That the Bunders Committee be requested to consider what arrangements should be made to accommodate the Elphinstone Basin traffic during the time the Elphinstone Dock is being constructed."

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 19th June, recommending that the following fees be charged to boats entering the Trustees' basins without discharging or taking in cargo:—Boats laden 8 annas per diem, basin rent. On goods carried by such boats, half wharfage charges. Boats empty 8 annas per diem, basin rent. Coasting [illegible] per registered ton every 7 days.

Resolution.—Consideration postponed. The Traffic Manager's letter should meantime be circulated amongst the Trustees.

DRAFT.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE "BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1873."

For the purpose of amending the "Bombay Port Trust Act, 1873," it is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. After Section VIII., Clause 4, the following clauses shall be inserted:—

"4 *A*.—The right with the sanction of Government of reclamation and of granting to private individuals permission to reclaim within harbour limits, provided such reclamation does not interfere with private rights.

"4 *B*.—The right to sell any rock, stones shingle, gravel, sand, or soil within the limits of the harbour of Bombay, provided such sale does not interfere with private rights.

II. After section VIII. of the said act, the following section shall be inserted:—

VIII. *A*. The Trustees shall have power to deal summarily with all encroachments on the property in their charge by causing the said encroachment to be removed at the expense of the parties encroaching, or by charging them such rent for the area of the encroachment as the Trustees may think fit.

III. Section nine of the said Act shall be read as if between the words "Municipality of Bombay" and "any dispute" in the said Section the following had been inserted:—

Provided that it shall not be competent for the Municipal Corporation, under the powers conferred upon them by Sections 154 and 155 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872, to discontinue or stop up any roads made over as aforesaid, without the consent in writing of the Trustees, and the site of any roads so discontinued or stopped up shall be vested in the Trustees.

IV. Section thirty-one of the said Act shall be read as if between the words private person" and "and they" in the said section the following had been inserted:—"They shall have power to hold Government Securities or 'deposit receipts' of the New Bank of Bombay Limited.

V. Section forty-three of the said Act shall be read as if between the words "appliances" and "sanction" in the said section the following had been inserted:—"Including salaries, fees, and expenses."

VI. For Section forty-seven of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

"XLVII. All rents, rates, dues, and other income, except on account of the Pilot service, raised by or payable to the Trustees, under or by virtue of this Act, shall be held in trust, and be applied, in the first place for the payment of salaries, of the cost of repairs to and maintenance of the property vested in the Trustees, and of other necessary working charges; in the second place for the payment to Government servants already transferred to the Port Trust of such pensions as they would have been entitled to from port funds had they remained in the service of Government; for the payment by the Trustees to the officers of the Trust, with the sanction of Government, of a contribution to any provident fund which the officers and servants of the Trust may, with the approval of the Trustees, establish, or of such pensions as, by rules to be framed by the Trustees at a meeting, may with the sanction of Government, be considered desirable; and, in the third place, to the payment of interest on any money that may have been raised by the Trustees under the provisions of Sections 43 and 44 of this Act; and, in the fourth place, to the payment of interest according to the provisions of Section [illegible] of the said Act. The Trustees may, during the course of any year, invest in promissory notes of the Government of India, or as a fixed deposit in the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, any portion of their revenue which may have accrued and which they do not require for the payment of ordinary working expenses, and the Trustees may sell such securities at any time. The interest on any such investment shall be applied in the manner provided by Section 48 for the disposal of the surplus revenue of the Trustees, provided that the Trustees may, out of the interest on the aforesaid investments, form a special fund as a reserve against loss on such investments."

VII. Section fifty-three of the said Act shall be read as if the following proviso were added thereto:—

"Provided that if it is found that the whole amount entered in the Budget for any particular purpose is not required for such purpose, the Trustees may appropriate the unexpended balance to some other heading; but it shall not be lawful for the Trustees to transfer any unexpended balance of a sanction for new works, for which a loan has been obtained, to a revenue heading, or vice versâ."

VIII. For Section fifty-seven of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted:—

"LVII. The Trustees shall frame a scale of tolls, dues, rents, rates, and charges, to be levied for the landing, shipping, wharfage, or demurrage of goods, and for permission for vessels or boats to approach or be alongside, and for animals or vehicles carrying goods and merchandise to or from or entering upon or plying for hire at or on any wharf, docks, or pier in the possession or occupation of the Trustees; such scale of tolls, dues, rents, rates, and charges shall be determined by a resolution of the Trustees at a meeting, and shall be submitted to the Local Government for sanction, and, after receiving such sanction, shall be published by the Trustees in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and may, from time to time, subject to the like sanction and publication, be in like manner enlarged: and the Trustees may, without such sanction, alter the tolls, dues, rents, and charges levied under this Act on condition that such alteration does not increase such tolls, dues, rents, rates, and charges above the rates so sanctioned, and that such alteration is published by the Trustees in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Trustees, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, to land, ship, or trans-ship goods between vessels in the harbour of Bombay and the wharves or bunders, and to make such charges in respect thereof as they shall think fit without the sanction of Government. Until such scale of tolls, dues, rents, rates, and charges as aforesaid shall be framed and approved and published, the fees leviable under Bombay Act V. of 1870, and under the Consolidated Customs Act (VI. of 1833), so far as the same relates to the levy of fees on goods stored in the Customs Bonded Warehouse, shall continue to be levied on behalf of the Trustees, and shall be applied in the manner prescribed by Sections 47 and 48 of this Act."

IX. After Section fifty-nine of the said act, the following section shall be inserted:—

LIX. *A*. On all stores, the property of Government, excepting ordnance stores imported into or exported from Bombay by sea, the wharfage fees chargeable upon similar goods landed at or exported from any wharves vested in the Trustees shall be payable by Government to the Trustees.

X. Section seventy-two of the said Act shall be read as if the following words were added thereto:—

"And may be prevented by the officers of the Trust from repeating such offence."

XI. Sections seventy-nine and seventy-nine of the said Act shall be read as if the word "pilotage" had not been inserted therein.

XII. After Section seventy-nine of the said Act the following section shall be inserted:—

"LXXIX. *A*. The Trustees shall frame a scale of fees to be levied for piloting or trans-porting vessels, or for sending pilots on board vessels for the purpose of piloting or transporting them; such scale of fees shall be determined by a resolution of the Trustees at a meeting, and shall be submitted to the Local Government for sanction, and, after receiving such sanction, shall be published by the Trustees in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and may, from time to time, subject to the like sanction and publication, be in like manner altered.

"It shall be lawful for the Trustees to keep the revenue earned under this section distinct from the other revenues of the Trust, and such revenue shall not be available for the payment of interest on any money borrowed or on any debt due by the Trustees on account of their general expenditure.

"It shall be lawful for the Trustees to set aside such portion of the share of pilotage fees accruing to them as they may consider advisable for the purpose of providing for the purchase of Pilot schooners, when such may be required, or for other purposes connected with the Pilot service, whether for providing materials or forming funds for the benefit of the Pilots. And it shall be lawful for the Trustees to invest any sum so set aside in promissory notes of the Government of India or as a fixed deposit in the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, and the Trustees may sell such securities, or withdraw such deposits at any time.

XIII. Section eighty-four of the said Act shall be read as if between the words "and" and "shall," in the second last line of the said section, the following had been inserted:—

"With the exception of fines levied from Pilots or persons employed in the Pilotage service."

XIV. Schedule C to the said Act, last paragraph but one, "Chowpatty Bunder" shall be read as if the following words were added thereto:—

"And on goods landed at any part of the foreshore between Malabar Point and Colaba Point."

XV. Schedules E and G to the said Act are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be read Schedules A and B to his Act; and wherever in the Bombay Port Trust Act reference is made to Schedule E or G to that Act, it shall be held to have been made to Schedule A or B to this Act respectively.

Memo.—These draft amendments to the Port Trust Act are circulated for perusal by the Trustees. Consideration of them will form part of the business at the next meeting. The Committee appointed to revise the Act are unanimously agreed in recommending them with the exception of Section VIII., to which they would respectfully direct the attention of the Trustees.

By order of the Committee,

[illegible] Secretary.

Bombay, 26th June 18[illegible]

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Sunday, June 28	0 0	0 0	0 1
Monday, June 29	0 0	0 0	0 1
Tuesday, June 30	0 0	0 0	0 0
Wednesday, July 1	0 0	0 25	0 6
Thursday, July 2	0 10	0 9	0 0
Friday, July 3	0 20	0 0	0 3
Saturday, July 4	0 0	0 54	0 8
Total	0 30	0 88	0 19
Previously registered	17 91	21 4	18 71
Grand Total	18 21	21 92	18 90

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday, the following case was tried before Sir Charles Sargent and a common jury:—

MURDER.

The prisoner Ragoo Dhakoo pleaded not guilty to having, on the 29th of May last, at Bombay, murdered his wife Rukmee.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Ferguson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Jackson for the defence.

The Advocate-General, in stating the facts of the case to the jury, said that it appeared that the prisoner and his wife had not lived happily together. The neighbours who lived in the same chawl with them spoke to quarrels between them, and complaints made by the prisoner of his wife. The particular part of the house where the prisoner and his wife lived was occupied also by an old woman of the name of Anpoorna. On the night in question she was awakened by a body falling on her. It would appear that Rukmee, after the injuries had been inflicted on her, had gone into the room of Anpoorna, and fallen down on her. Anpoorna struck a light, and found Rukmee lying down with her throat cut. The neighbours were then called, and the prisoner was found sitting on his bed, trying to inflict wounds on himself with a knife. These wounds, however, were very slight, and soon healed. The prisoner's statement before the Magistrate was that the woman had cut her own throat, and he being alarmed had tried to kill himself.

Anpoorna was called and said—I am the widow of [illegible] Dadoo, and live in a chawl in Cotton Street. I knew the deceased woman Rukmee. She was about 17 or 18 years old, and was the wife of prisoner. They lived in the same chawl that I lived in. There was a partition between our rooms. I occupied the inner room. The room was upstairs. The prisoner and his wife had lived there twenty days. They lived on good terms as far as I could see. Ten days before the murder I was awakened by the prisoner kicking his wife. I did not hear the prisoner say anything. I heard nothing on the night Rukmee was murdered. On that night I had gone to sleep. The prisoner and his wife were also asleep. There were no lights in our rooms. About half-past four in the morning I was awakened by the prisoner's wife falling on me. I struck a light, and saw blood where she had fallen. She neither spoke nor moved. I then made an outcry by putting my hand on my mouth. A sepoy and a *kotdaur* then came up. I opened the door and let them in. Before I opened the door I didn't hear the prisoner say anything. After I opened the door I saw the prisoner with a knife in his hand, sitting up on his bedding. The police constable seized hold of the prisoner's hands and took the knife from him. The knife was covered with blood. This is the knife (produced in Court). I had not seen it before. There is a barred window to my room.

The witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Jackson.

The police constable and other witnesses were then called.

Dr. Sidney Smith said that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Rukmee. There was a wound 1¼ inches long and 3 inches deep on the centre part of the throat, which was the immediate cause of death. It might have been caused by the knife produced. It could hardly have been self-inflicted, as it would have required great force. If it had been self-inflicted, the knife might have been withdrawn before death ensued.

Mr. Jackson in addressing the jury for the defence said that the defence he was going to make, was that made by the prisoner himself, namely, that Rukmee had committed suicide. He thought it was a strong point in favour of the prisoner that he had stuck to this story throughout. It was customary for persons who had committed a murder to make three or four different rambling statements. Then again, there was no motive whatever on the part of the prisoner to commit the act. There was a motive for the woman to commit suicide, as she had apparently been leading an unhappy life, but there was none for the prisoner to murder her.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence and the jury retired to consider their verdict.

[illegible] returned, the foreman stating that they could not agree on their verdict.

On the Advocate General's asking that the jury might be allowed to consider their verdict a little longer, the foreman protested that if they were shut up a week they could not agree.

His Lordship then discharged the jury.

THE KOTH PERJURY CASE.

Mr. Ferguson renewed the application made by Mr. Branson on Thursday last, to have the case of Kalidas Girdhur and Khooshaldas Kalidas, who stand charged with perjury, traversed to the next Sessions. Mr. Ferguson moved on a new affidavit which had been filed stating the witnesses who had to be summoned, where they resided, and what evidence they would give, and that if the prisoners were tried at this Sessions they would be prejudiced in their defence. It would, he said, have been impossible to have got these witnesses down in time, even had the summonses been obtained the day the case was committed.

His Lordship said there would not be many witnesses speaking to such a simple case as this; and there was no case in which the Court was so unwilling to grant a postponement as in a perjury case. If the case were postponed for two months it would simply be opening the door to an enormous amount of repetition of perjury.

After some further argument Mr. Ferguson asked that the case might then be postponed for a fortnight.

His Lordship said that he could hear the case on Saturday next, and he could not conceive that in that time all the witnesses could not be brought down.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when "the case of Ragoo Dhakoo will be retried, Tilak and the perjury case above mentioned are the only cases remaining for trial at the present Sessions.

PROSPECTUS.

GUJERAT SKY RACE MEETING OF 1874.

TO BE HELD AT AHMEDABAD ON 25TH AND 28TH AUGUST.

Committee of Management.—Lieut.-Colonel Lucas, R. A.; Major Siratt, 3rd N. I., Captain Birch, 9th N. I.; and Captain Firebrace.

R. Boteler, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

First Day.

1st Race.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 100 from the fund. For all galloways. 14 hands to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. being deducted for every ½ inch under. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. 2 mile.

2nd Race.—"The Derby."—Rs. 125 from the fund. For all Arabs and country breds. G. B.'s to carry 11·7. Arabs 11 stone. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 15. 1 mile.

3rd Race.—"The Colonial Stakes."—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Australians. To carry 11 stone. Entrance Rs. 20. R. C.

4th Race.—"Arab Steeple Chase."—A cup of the value of Rs. 200. For all Arabs. To carry 11·7. Entrance Rs. 20. Over about 3 miles of fair hunting country.

5th Race.—"The Pony Race."—Rs. 60 from the fund. For all ponies 13·2 and under. C. W. over 10·7. Entrance Rs. 10. ½ mile.

Second Day.

1st Race.—"Handicap of horses" that ran in the 1st and 2nd race of the 1st day. Rs. 150 from the fund. Forced for winners. Entrance Rs. 30. Open to losers at half entry. R. C.

2nd Race.—"Colonial Handicap."—Rs. 150 from the fund. Handicap for horses that ran in the 3rd race on the 1st day. Entrance Rs. 15. R. C.

3rd Race.—For all horses regularly ridden by ladies since the 1st July. A piece of jewelry of the value of about Rs. 100. C. W. over 10·7. Entrance nil. ½ mile.

4th Race.—"Steeple Chase for all horses."—A cup of the value of Rs. 250. Australians 12·7. C. B.'s 11·7. Arabs 10·7. Entrance Rs. 20. Over about three miles of fair hunting country. The winner of the Arab steeple chase to carry 5 lbs. penalty.

5th Race.—"Chargers' Race."—Rs. 75 from the fund. For horses regularly ridden as chargers since the 1st June. Entrance Rs. 10. C. W. over 11 stone. ½ mile.

Rules.

1. Local rules excepted, W. I. T. C. rules to be in force.
2. Owners or riders of horses or ponies running to be European gentlemen. Should it not be possible to obtain G. R.'s of the required weight, other riders (European or native) will be permitted to ride at the discretion of the committee.
3. All entries must be sent to the Secretary in writing or put into the entrance box by 6 A. M. the day before the race, and declarations of starting by 9 A.M. on the same day. All entries must be prepaid.
4. Owners of horses running to subscribe at least Rs. 30 to the fund and of ponies Rs. 15.
5. According to the amount of funds deductions from or additions to the public money will be made at the discretion of the committee.
6. Two horses, the property of different owners, to start or the public money will be withheld. If four horses start the second to save his stake.
7. Gallowys and ponies will be measured on the course on a day to be named hereafter by the committee.
8. C. B.'s born and bred in Gujerat or Kattiawar allowed 7 lbs.
9. The committee have the power to substitute fresh races for any of the above not filling.
10. The decision of the committee to be final.
11. All races to be ridden in colours.
12. The length of the Ahmedabad race course [illegible] and 55 yards.
13. All [illegible] correspondence, &c. to be addressed [illegible]ary, Gujerat Sky Race, Ahmedabad.

ROBT. BOTELER, *Hon. Secretary*,

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1873.

The Committee, in presenting their Annual Report, have much pleasure in announcing to the supporters of the Strangers' Friend Society, and to the public, that matters progressed favorably with the institution during the past year. The objects for which the Society was organised continue to be satisfactorily carried out; and the cases of distress that are daily relieved clearly show how valuable an institution the Strangers' Home is, and how richly it is deserving of support.

In proof of the Home's utility, and to show in what manner the funds entrusted to the Committee have been administered, it will be sufficient to mention that, during the ten years' existence of the Society, more than 6,000 Europeans of all classes and nations, comprising a goodly number of gentlemen's sons and men of attainments in reduced circumstances, have received relief in some shape or form; that the majority of the six thousand, being destitute, were provided with food and shelter free of charge; that those who were able were expected to re-pay, and in many instances did re-pay, a part of the expenses incurred upon them; finally, that a large proportion of the persons relieved succeeded, through the good offices of the Society, added to their own endeavours, in obtaining employ.

With such an array of facts before us—facts attested by successive Honorary Secretaries—it must not only be admitted, the Committee submit, that the funds of the Society have been judiciously administered, but it must be highly gratifying to the supporters of the Society to know that, through their kind aid and contributions, relief has been extended to so vast a multitude of suffering Europeans, and that numbers of deserving men have through them been rescued from vagrancy and ruin. The question seems, indeed, to suggest itself—"Had not the Strangers' Home existed, what would have become of the 6,000 Europeans?" The Committee feel they may conscientiously reply that, although no doubt private charity would have alleviated the sufferings of many, still, had not the doors of the Home been open, many, many deserving men, who from sheer distress and despair would probably have been driven to the commission of crime, or from illness and want would have sunk into their graves, are now, thanks to the Strangers' Friend Society, earning an honest livelihood and thriving in different land.

The satisfactory manner which Mr. McCarthy has performed the duties of Superintendent, has repeatedly been brought to notice. During the past year Mr. McCarthy was careful of the interests of the Society, and efficient in the management of the Home.

The behaviour of the men has, on the whole, been excellent.

On the 31st of December, 1872, the Society was in debt Rs. 634-5. Not only has this debt been cleared away, but the close of 1873 exhibits a balance in the Society's favor of Rs. 584-7-2. This satisfactory condition of finance is due to the following causes:—

Firstly, owing to a decrease in the number of persons relieved, there has been a decrease in expenditure.

Secondly, Government contributed Rs. 1,000 more in 1873 than in the preceding year.

Lastly the removal of the 'Home' from Colaba to Mazagon—a measure effected by the late Honorary Secretary, Mr. Kay—caused a saving of Rs. 475.

The average daily attendance, taking the entire year under review, was 38 as against 47 in 1872; and the average cost per man per mensem, all told was Rs. 28-7-2 as against Rs. 27-14-9 in the previous year. The cost of food per man averaged Rs. 14-0-9 per mensem.

The very slight increase in the monthly cost per man, all told, is accounted for by the decrease in the number of inmates; for it is evident that, as the number of inmates decreased, a larger share of the rent, and other standing expenses, had necessarily to be borne by each individual.

Rupees 2,804 were realised from boarders and pensioners; and this amount, by lightening the general expenditure, has caused the institution, to a certain extent at least, to be a self-paying one. It may here be remarked that, during Mr. McCarthy's incumbency as Superintendent, extending over eight years, more than Rs. 25,000 have been collected from boarders and pensioners, and, as stated by Mr. Kay, the collection of these sums is in itself a testimony of the excellence of Mr. McCarthy's supervision.

The contributions from the public in 1873 fell somewhat short of the amount contributed in 1872. In 1872 the public contributed Rs. 8,500; during the past year Rs. 8,150 only. This decrease need not, however, in the opinion of the Committee, occasion uneasiness, for the contributions from the public continue tolerably steady. Standing donors and subscribers are numerous, and the best thanks of the Committee are due to them. Nearly every firm in Bombay, too, subscribes both liberally and regularly, and the most cordial thanks of the Committee are tendered to the mercantile community for the kind aid and support which, notwithstanding commercial depression, they so sheerfully bestow upon the institution.

Forty men were in the 'Home' on the 1st of January 1873, and 392 men were admitted during the year, making a total of 432 relieved. Of those finally discharged, 332 in number, 119 secured employ. Additional statistics of interest will be found in the Superintendent Mr. McCarthy's Report, hereunto attached.

Mr. McCarthy's Report was submitted with almost unparalleled punctuality, having reached the Hon

INDIAN NEWS.

VOLUNTEER DISCIPLINE.—A member of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles has been dismissed from the corps with ignominy, by sentence of a court martial. The offender had been made over to the police authorities on a charge of theft, admitted by the prisoner, but was discharged on the application of the quartermaster sergeant attached to the Volunteer Rifles. We learn that Colonel Walton is rightly incensed that the sergeant should have dared to act without authority, and the police to set free a prisoner on insufficient warrant. We need not say the dismissed private has skedaddled. The quartermaster sergeant is likely to be severely punished for his contempt of his officers. A little line discipline would seem advisable.

THE MILITARY ORPHAN SCHOOL.—On Monday morning last, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff, accompanied by Colonel Turnbull, visited the Lower Orphan School, Calcutta, and was received by the Lady Superintendent of the institution. His Excellency inspected the dispensary attached to the school, and also the school-rooms on the ground-floor of the building, where the girls, about 50 in number, sang the "Dream at Home," with which His Lordship was very much pleased. His Excellency was then conducted by Dr. Palmer, the medical officer, to the second floor, where he inspected the little hospital in connection with the school, as well as the quarters of the boarders, where he minutely examined everything brought to his notice, and was highly pleased with what he saw. His Lordship then visited the library, and is said to have graciously offered to replace the old books which it contained.—*Indian Daily News.*

THEFT OF 200 SOVEREIGNS.—A native firm at Madras shipped by a native vessel bound to Cocanada 200 sovereigns, the proceeds of the sale of timber for Bundaree Sawmy Naidoo, a native shipowner residing at Coringa. The vessel arrived here all safe a few days ago, and the sarang of the vessel landed at Cocanada to enter his vessel at the Custom House, and in the meanwhile, sent the sovereigns in the ship's boat in charge of the ship's tindal to Coringa, with instructions to leave the box, which contained the gold coin, at the office of the owner of the vessel which brought the money from Madras. The box was duly deposited in the owner's office, but when the sarang proceeded from Cocanada to Coringa, and took possession of the box and opened it, there were no sovereigns to be found. The case is in the hands of the police, and there it will remain well *preserved* in an useless "charge sheet" until doomsday. Strong suspicion attaches to the sarang, but he on the contrary hints at the box being tampered with at the owner's office. At all events the owner or master is responsible for non-delivery.—*Cocanada Advertiser.*

THE GREAT SHOE QUESTION.—We understand that this vexed question has again come to the front, and is occupying the attention of no less distinguished a body than the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagara, a native gentleman of learning, modesty, and merit, who has rendered inestimable service to his fellow-countrymen, and whose reputation extends far beyond the bounds of Asia, complains that he is not allowed to enter the rooms of the Society with his shoes—native shoes—on, and the Council does not know precisely how to act in the matter. We can see but one course sufficiently dignified for the successors of Jones and Colebroke—namely, to abstain from laying down or in the remotest degree countenancing a petty regulation which will fetter the usefulness of the Society, discourage the resort to it of eminent persons of the Pandit's stamp, and render it the laughing stock of Europe. A learned Society is the last body in the world that should revive obsolete class distinctions, and if, as in duty bound, it seeks to counterbalance an oppressive rule on one side by making an oppressive rule on the other, we shall hear of many an unseemly *fracas* between the servants of the Society and scientific gentlemen who insist on the right of entering the room with their hats on,—a practice which is more unseemly because more conspicuous than the practice of wearing shoes.—*Englishman.*

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

BUXER, 27th June.—Rain incessant, and heavy rainfall (from nine to one hundred and thirty-six tenths) has done some injury to embankments recently made at relief works. All works closed. Three workhouses with 1207; most of these are the ordinary poor of the district.

Goruckpore 1st July.—Rainfall almost daily. Fall from forty-one to seventy-nine tenths. A break would do good. [illegible] increase in distress. Agricultural prospects favourable. Prices lower.

Ghazeepore, 1st July.—Rainfall over six inches. Prices somewhat lower. Numbers on Russerah relief works 200.

Mirjapore, 29th June.—Rainfall from thirty-five to eighty-six tenths in the north, and twenty-four tenths in Doodhee. A break desired. Accounts generally favourable.

Benares, 1st July.—Rainfall from eighty-two to one hundred and seventeen tenths in seven days; then two days' break, but rain again on 1st. Fine weather desired.

Azimgurh, 26th June.—Rainfall from thirty to sixty-one tenths. Khureef sowings going on.

Jounpore, 27th June.—Rain reasonable, but very heavy; average of week eight inches. A break desired.

Allahabad, 1st July.—Rainfall thirty-five to fifty-five tenths. Prospects good.

Banda, 26th June.—Rainfall general and sufficient, about fifteen tenths. Sowings going on well; abundant employment in the fields. No unrelieved distress.

Humeerpore, 28th June.—Rain general and copious fall from fourteen to ninety-one tenths. Dry weather desired. Numbers in poorhouses unaltered; on relief works somewhat fewer. These will be closed when weeding sets in.

Jalaon, 27th June.—Rain general. Agricultural prospects good.

[illegible] July.—Rainfall one inch. Sowing continues. [illegible] relief works 954.

[illegible] July.—Rain constant; average fall twenty-[illegible]. Prices steady. Crops coming up well.

[illegible] 1st July.—Rainfall twenty-three to fifty-[illegible]. A break would be useful.

[illegible].—Rain six tenths; weather seasonable.

[illegible].—No rain from 9th to 25th. Much [illegible] cotton will have to be re-sown. Rainfall [illegible] years since.

[illegible].—Average fall nine tenths. None [illegible].

[illegible].—Rainfall twenty-six tenths. Prospect [illegible].

[illegible] July.—Rainfall twenty-five tenths. [illegible].

[illegible].—Rainfall fourteen to twenty-four [illegible] going on where rain has been [illegible].

[illegible].—Average rainfall thirty-five [illegible] Forwarding rice is being sown freely.

[illegible].—Rainfall thirty-two to sixty five [illegible] sown in parts.

[illegible]ING THE WIND."

[illegible] BENGAL FAMINE. BY A NEEDY [illegible]BALLEEN.

[illegible] *Opinion.*]

[illegible] any good; and of all [illegible]ine seems to blow more [illegible], from a special correspondent I have ever heard of; so [illegible]ery some into ours?"

[illegible]r Smith, who seldom gives [illegible]d just been reading some [illegible]n papers, and without being [illegible]e he could not keep envying [illegible]ved in the famine districts. [illegible] I were in the not unusual [illegible] of chronic impecuniosity [illegible]come of Ching Foo Harry [illegible] Chief Commissioner of [illegible]d emoluments" (which [illegible]ring), considered amply [illegible]h subaltern officers by [illegible]do they not leave him, [illegible], &c., &c., are paid, a [illegible]wish upon luxuries or [illegible]liably, uncommonly [illegible]ved to society and [illegible]in the hills. The [illegible], however, sorely [illegible]ated this senti-

[illegible] of the famine—

[illegible]rear?"

[illegible] famine, or ever [illegible]alified for any [illegible]ks, I certainly [illegible]y answer and [illegible]rassic came [illegible]her of us [illegible] the day [illegible] chuprassies [illegible] and pre-[illegible]scription list for [illegible] the feelings of all [illegible] the interests of humanity [illegible] undo our purse-strings [illegible]ations, winding up with [illegible] to-day,' applicable cer-[illegible]arcely holding water

[illegible]

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

GERMAN CRITICISM.

[From the "Daily Telegraph's" Correspondent.]

BERLIN, JUNE 8.

IT is a depressing fact that of late years we Englishmen have been falling into disfavour with our German kinsmen. There was a time, and not so very long ago, when men and things British were extremely popular in the Fatherland. Our Constitution was immensely admired, although its indefiniteness was altogether un-German; English racing, English novels, English governesses, were all the fashion. People of the highest social distinction had their children christened by English "front names," and those whose offspring had already been fitted with German *Vornamen* converted and abbreviated these latter into English for family use. Thus, Heinrich, in many a noble German house, became Harry; Wilhelm, Bill—a notorious example of this particular transformation may be cited in the person of the Realm-Chancellor's second son, to whom the King, when Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, stood godfather, and who has never been called anything but Bill since he could walk. So Marie became Polly; and Emilie, Lily. Even the British morning tub was slowly finding its way, with other domestic institutions of a sanitary nature, into this country. Alas! as Prussia grew in strength and territorially expanded—as she turned Austria out of the Fatherland's doors, trampled France under foot, and engaged in the tremendous enterprise of absorbing Germany into the Mark Brandenburg—her fondness for England and the English sensibly diminished. She has, for some time past, been undergoing a Teutonic relapse. Time was when English and French were freely spoken in Berlin *salons*; now you hear nothing but German, and of the sternest. The Highwellborns who are favoured with children, call them by such names as Chlodwig, Berchthold, and Ekkehard—Brunhilde, Thusnelda, and Adelheid. The days of Harry and Lily are past. Even the hotels manifest a linguistic patriotism that is at once funny and singularly at variance with the principles upon which hotel-keeping is based. French as well as English, is rigidly banished from the bills of fare of these establishments. Dessert is become "Nachtish," which really does not sound quite nice, even to a German ear; Hors d'œuvres, "Vorspeise;" Entremets, "Mittelspeise;" Beefsteak, "Gebratenes Rindfleisch; Omelette, "Eierkuchen;" and so forth *ad infinitum*. Welsh rarebit has been spared, and remains in the pure hotel English of Germany "Wales rabitz;" but this, I am told, is because the local philologists can make out no perfect German synonym for the title expressed by those two triumphantly British words. These patriotic reforms have not, I am bound to say, extended to the Rhine, where we are still tolerated but here, in these northern *parages*, the Briton is at a discount.

All this is no less disagreeable than strange. But worse remains behind. Hitherto, whatever increment the German dislike to us, our institutions, habits, manners, policy, and language may have suffered within the last ten years, one Englishman continued to hold his own in German heads and hearts—one merit was never denied to the "land of tradesmen and hypocrites" as a leading journal recently described Great Britain—that of having produced that one Englishman whose name was quite as much reverenced in this country as in his own; whilst his works were, and are, undoubtedly, far more generally and accurately known to the German than to the English people. It is true that the wonderful translations of Schlegel, his talented wife, and Tieck had transmogrified Mr. William Shakespeare's Plays into German classics; whilst Pelenschlager's adaptations of them to the modern stage had enabled the managers of every German Court Theatre to afford the public ample opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with them behind the footlights as well as in the study. During this very fast winter season Shakespeare was being performed simultaneously at four Berlin theatres; and "Twelfth, Night" is announced at the two leading houses for the same night of next week. But even Shakespeare cannot 'scape scotfree from the anger and disapprobation of eccentric Germans. Two German authors have recently created quite a sensation in literary circles by the vehemence of their efforts to drag him down from the pinnacle upon which such minds like those of Gothe, Schiller, Lessing, Herder, and Schlegel have set him up, and to prove that the admiration entertained for his works in Germany and elsewhere has no substantial basis of sound, healthy judgment to stand upon. The first of these writers—himself a poet and playwright of European celebrity—is Roderick Benedix, whose pleasant and genial "Aschenbrodel" furnished the late Mr. Robertson with the skeleton of his delightful "School." Mr. Benedix, whose voluminous work "Shakespearomanie" is, I regret to say, a posthumous one, roundly abuses Shakespeare upon every imaginable ground; accusing him of want of consistency, frivolity, ignorance of the rules of dramatic construction, guiltiness of false concords in the delineation of character, of bombast, barbarism, coarseness, and, above all, of immorality. "'The Merchant of Venice,'" says Mr. Benedix's book, "is the most immoral piece that exists." The character of Othello "is drawn with the greatest possible inconsistency; for in the first acts Othello is altogether free from jealously, and yet see how he raves under its influence later on!" "Hamlet" is castigated with extreme severity; "Romeo and Juliet," which Lessing characterised as "having been written by Love himself," is slashed and torn by an unsparing scourge. The second modern German man of letters, who has been at great pains to prove that the "divine Williams" is a most overrated man, is no less a personage than the metaphysical philosopher Von Hartmann, author of the "Unknown," and of many other works more iconoclastic than aught of Strauss or Schopenhauer. For the present, Herr v. Hartmann confines himself to the entire extinguishment of "Romeo and Juliet" as a play, a poem, and an idyll. The civilised world will probably feel deeply grateful to him for his moderation. He denies that it deserves to be spoken of as the first of all love-tragedies, and asserts that the causes of its popularity are "that is full of affectation, which aims at dramatic effect; and the public is content for the most part to accept this effect, without advancing any profound æsthetic demands." Romeo is "an objectless, deedless (*thatlos*) weakling; Juliet ungovernably sensual, heartless, and inconsiderate towards her parents." With respect to their first *rencontre* at the ball, Hartmann observes, "This kissing at the ball is for all the world as though it were intended that we should æsthetically relish the dramatic representation upon the stage of the manners current in a harem;" and expresses his over-whelming disgust with Juliet's exclamation to the effect that if Romeo be dead, the grave shall be her bridal bed. This he condemns as hideously indelicate, saying "This thoroughgoing downright confession, made to such a vile creature as is the Nurse, would be regarded by any German girl as a coarse self-prostitution, than give utterance to which she had rather bite her tongue off." Anent Juliet's soliloquy on the balcony, before Romeo's revelation of his presence, this philosopher remarks that "A girl of any tenderness of feeling would be ashamed to confide the sweet, sad secret of her heart even to the night breezes; and it is melancholy, shocking, that Shakespeare should not have apprehended the coarseness and unwomanliness of such a confession." Mr. Hartmann is so good as to show us how Juliet ought to have behaved herself, and moralises respecting her in the following instructive strain: "She was a half-grown, immature child; this may excuse her demeanour, but not the poet. How widely the views of our people differ from those presented by this poem to the audience, may best be proved by the circumstances that, with us, marriage is only permitted to girls who have completed their sixteenth year, and that Romeo's union with Juliet, who was not quite fourteen, would have brought them both into collision with Art. 176 of the Realm-Penal Code." Mr. Hartmann also fails to understand how the young couple, in taking leave of one another, could possibly confuse the lark and nightingale, or the sun and moon. "These being some of an eminent modern philosopher's appreciations of "Romeo and Juliet," Englishmen will, I should think, anxiously await the publication of his views and criticisms upon other Shakespearian tragedies.

ASPECTS OF THE DERBY.

(Spectator.)

SIR WILFRID LAWSON, in the humorous, but not the less earnest, protest which he delivered against the adjournment of the House of Commons for the Derby on Tuesday, while declining to say whether he would himself "attend the race," did not hesitate to hint his scorn of those who "considered it delightful to spend a hot summer's day on a dusty heath, surrounded by fortune-tellers, gipsies, acrobats, black-legs, betting men, and pickpockets;" and he cited Charles Dickens as saying, "I vow I can see nothing on the betting-stand, or outside the betting-ring, but cruelty, covetousness, insensibility, and low cunning." The present writer's principal object in attending the race on Wednesday was, he may at once frankly avow, to discover, by the diligent use of his eyes and ears, and by a fair analysis of the resulting impressions, how far these descriptions at all realise the scene that presents itself a Epsom Downs on the occasion of the Derby. It is [illegible] an eminent Roman dignitary that having "revolted pastoral to the condemnation of a certain fashionable young people (afterwards accidentally present) were dancing that he had come another diocese) praising grace and dignity before asking its name. It is to be hoped, in the spirit of this pious legend, that Sir Wilfrid Lawson did "attend the race" on Wednesday. If he saw such aspects of it as presented themselves to the present writer, he could hardly fail to feel considerable compunction for the bitter zeal of his epithets and the unqualified range of his censure. He might even consider himself bound next year to make atonement by seconding the then Prime Minister's motion for adjournment, instead of moving an amendment to it. For after all, he who sees the Derby fairly, sees more of England and English life in a given space of time than he can possibly in any other way. He sees every rank and class of a great people for the day made kin by the touch of a national pleasure. There is nothing cruel on debasing in a sport which they assemble to witness. On the contrary, its direct tendency is to increase the kindly interest of man in the noble animal who divides with him the honours of the day. It was of old said that the English take their pleasures sadly, but who could so describe the general aspect of the little world which for these few hours debouches on the famous Downs? If there be one aspect of that enormous crowd that is universal, that is peculiar to it, that transpires in every incident, that distinguishes it from all other immense congregations of men, it is its good-humour. It is a sight worth seeing, we do not hesitate to affirm, maugre Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Dickens, is the English people, from Prince to butcher's boy, in a state of high good-humour. It is, it might even be urged with excellent effect, a sight which a House of Commons, wearied with hearing and arguing the constant discontents and grievances of all sorts and descriptions of men, does well to revive its faith in humanity by solemnly adjourning to witness once a year.

With good-humour go a great many other good things. It is the outward and visible manifestation of a contented frame of mind, and a temper amiable or, at the least, under control. It implies mutual civility, and a large regard to decorum, two elements of order in an assemblage so vast and so mixed far more potent than the Police and the Jockey Club. It is impossible for any one who has ever gone to the Derby by the road not to have observed how this aura of good-humour seems to rain on the long, heterogeneous, indeed highly-piggledy procession, more and more, as it approaches, in a cataract of cabs, coaches, carts, cars, carriages, and all classes of conveyances, especially omnibuses and gigs, the venerable turf of Epsom, as if good spirits, too, were contagious to that cathartic soil and exhaled by it—for which reason, perhaps, the otherwise too constantly elated inhabitants are supplied on the spot with the mild but not unnauseous corrective of its Salts. The writer of these presents did not on this occasion arrive at Epsom in his gig, nor yet on the velocipede, but in a special train, which of course crawled. Yet in the large third-class compartment to which, having paid first-class fare (none other is charged), he was of course consigned, he did not here, throughout the protracted voyage of that far from "fast train," a solitary grunt, or even a semi-articulate d——; nor in the companions of that voyage, promiscuous as was the collection, need it be said did he observe an acrobat or a gipsy. Such, or similiar, was his experience throughout the day. Walking where men most congregated, in the most crowded section of the course, he in vain tried to find himself "surrounded" by the highly objectionable class of persons to whom Sir Wilfrid Lawson referred; and of the cruelty, covetousness, and cunning which Mr. Dickens seems to have regarded as the chief attributes of the scene, he can honestly aver he did not see a trace. That there was a fringe of the disreputable and the declassed in that enormous multitude need hardly, be said, but one might as fairly be supposed to be "surrounded" by them in Pall Mall or in the Poultry. On the contrary, there is no place where England, in all its variety of race of rank, of character, can be seen to such advantage, where so many types of such distinct modes of estate and capacity can be so effectively contrasted,—where, in truth, only one great element of English life is conspicuously absent, the sacerdotal. Nor, at the risk of repetition be it said, is there any place where that good humour which belongs to the race in its collective capacity is so seen to serve as an element of order. There is not in the Englishman's brain that instinct or habit which enables the Frenchman at once to organise a *queue*. Pushing and crushing will take place in an English crowd, but in the movement of the great mob that swarms into the course after the race, there is no abrupt violence or tendency to rush. The pressure is as the pressure of surge, and not the mere stampede it looks, viewed from without. Does not Mr. Carlyle somewhere speak of the British populace as "anarchy plus a street constable?" If that populace were naturally anarchic, no number of street constables would be able to keep the multitude that crowded the Downs on Wednesday in order. But that multitude could move in crowds, and in cross-currents of crowd, without abuse of strength or loss of temper; and it could also, if called upon, have raised its myriad voices as one voice, and cheered in unison,—a peculiar and not ungracious accomplishment, which notoriously does not belong to the merely anarchic races. Gipsies, for example, notwithstanding their long English education, would hardly have been able to raise a satisfactory cheer to salute the great Bohemian at the head of the State, had he, as was expected, visited their encampment, and presented to their weird scrutiny his ingenuous palm.

Of the Race, what little there [illegible] to be said is of a purely psychological character. [illegible] won by the horse George Frederick, to please the young Prince on whose birthday it was run; and whose name will still keep green in the hearts of generations barely born some pious memory of the virtues and accomplishments of his great grand-uncles. The part played in the race by a singularly intelligent and self-denying, as well as uncommonly fleet steed, bearing the not less respectable name of Volturno, would be not unworthy of the study of Dean Swift. It was expected from Volturno that he should not win the race himself, but induce and educate his friend and stable companion, George Frederick, to win it. So we read in the most authentic record of what passed, that at the start "Volturno worked to the front, and made the running to serve his stable companion, George Frederick." Then, as the hill is ascended, "Volturno is once more left in undisputed possession of the lead." Rounding the Corner, "Volturno still holds a clear lead;" but within a quarter of mile of home, "Volturno having performed his allotted task, retired in favour of George Frederick, who at once assumed a commanding lead," and forthwith won the "Blue Riband of the Turf." It reminds us somehow of that nobleman of "stable mind" whom a devoted friend so lead into leadership at the time of the rain of England by Free-trade. But what may have been the state of mind of Volturno as, after this act of sublime self-abnegation, he returned to his stable on Wednesday afternoon? Did he regard himself as a highly heroic horse or did it occur to his mind that in the eyes of persons accustomed, as those who frequent the turf unhappily but notoriously are, to a low measure of motives where horses are concerned, his conduct might bear a somewhat gerrymandering complexion? Had he learning enough to quote to himself "*Sic vos non vobis*" as he mournfully munched his oats? After all, however, even supposing him not to have been actuated by that spirit of self-sacrifice which we are willing to connect with his friendship for George Frederick, calm reflection will, we are sure, have ere this convinced him that he could hardly have won the race in spite of his Jockey.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 14

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets	Rs. 9,077,099

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	Andrew Ray, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	and
Frank Jefferson, Esq.	F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Remington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,980-15-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,909,440-14-0

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium... Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium... Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicates so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. [illegible]
&c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND [illegible]
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, [illegible]

To counteract in some measure the [illegible] Prices of per Dozen of Sherries and [illegible] mission of Her Majesty's Customs, [illegible] of package, thereby saving to the Consumer [illegible] corks, freight, dock charges, as well as labour. This [illegible] of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the preservation [illegible] and so protected as to ensure their [illegible] against [illegible] the Jars being uncleared, and a Trade Mark [illegible] each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is [illegible] reference to the subjoined quotations:—

	Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ...cost 50	0 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ..... cost 41	0 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine ..... cost 34	0 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale ..... cost 92	0 0

	Rs. a.
4 Gallons in Jar, [illegible] [illegible] Label, very dry, and delicate [illegible] Note.—[illegible] Wine, [illegible] [illegible] Piping for the first [illegible] [illegible] Sherry [illegible] our blue seal.	
4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal	42 0
4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal	37 0
4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1	64 8

The Jars can be returned for refilling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in store for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, [illegible] on receipt.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WINES, PROVISIONS, AND SPIRITS
At any Co-operative Society's Prices for Cash.
DRANJEE ROY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ARE PREPARED to SUPPLY WINES, SPIRITS, and FRESH PROVISIONS of the best quality at the same prices as similar Goods can be obtained at any Co-operative Society's Stores. For Cash without account of 3 per cent. allowed to Purchasers of Goods amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.'S
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 24 per Dozen Quarts.

ROYAL NAVY RUM.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF
JAMAICA RUM
(LABELLED AS ABOVE)
ARE BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,
GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON.
(CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY)
and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of
MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
ADAPTED FOR
WEDDING AND BIRT